

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

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## Review of the Week.

OUR honourable Members of Parliament do not, in the intervals of debate, complete their arguments by the help of revolvers, bludgeons, or bowie-knives, as their cousins across the Atlantic are wont to do on exciting occasions; but the experiences of the last few months, and particularly of the last few days, demonstrate that Parliamentary courtesy is fast giving place to vituperative personality, and Parliamentary gallantry to low craft and shiftiness. Honourable gentlemen seize the moment of an opponent's absence to attack him and to make charges against him, and when they are called to account, deny, quibble, attempt to "explain" black into white, without a blush, and generally with the satisfaction of raising a laugh in recognition of their wit—or impudence. If chivalry is not dead, it is at present sleeping very soundly on the benches of the House of Commons; may we hope that the over loud brawling of some of the Parliamentary swashbucklers who have lately been biting their thumbs at one another, will, before long, wake the slumbering genius.

But while the members of Parliament have retrograded in their treatment of one another, the House of Commons has still preserved its civility for the House of Lords, and has shown the strongest disinclination to doing anything likely to wound the delicate susceptibilities of that august assembly. It has done everything it could think of to adjust the Oaths Bill difficulty, so as to save the amour propre of the objecting Peers; its virtue seems in a fair way to reap its due reward. The suggestion of Lord LUCAN on Monday night really offers a practicable solution of the question at issue between the two Houses: it is to abandon the fifth clause of the amended bill, and give to each House the right to modify the oaths to be taken by its members. There is a strong opinion that the House of Commons already possesses this power, but the sanction of the House of Lords to a legislative recognition of its authority would be a result over which the Upper and Lower Houses might well shake hands, and no love lost.

It is to be hoped that the House of Lords will deal gently with Mr. LOCKE KING's bill for abolishing the present property qualification of members of Parliament, upon the expediency of which the House of Commons expressed itself very strongly on Wednesday, on the motion for going into committee. There cannot be much doubt that the pre-

sent property qualification is worse than useless. The example of the Scotch members alone suffices to show that it is needless, nobody pretending that members from the north of the Tweed are less honest, solvent, or independent than those from the south of that legal as well as geographical boundary. It is a curious sight, however, to see the Conservative split upon this question: Mr. DRUMMOND sees nothing before him but anarchy, ruin, and the overthrow of the constitution, if once men are admitted to Parliament without giving the solemn security of a property qualification—real or fictitious, as at present; Mr. KERSEY and Mr. WALPOLE see in Mr. LOCKE KING's reform a great Parliamentary purification and stepping-stone to higher morality and independence.

Captain VIVIAN has induced the House of Commons to express its opinion, by a majority of two, that the better government of the army demands the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief. The idea of Captain VIVIAN is that, although by the changes made in 1855 the various departments of the army were brought into better working order, there is still too great a division of responsibility, and that, therefore, it is desirable to bring the whole army under the control of one Minister, who shall be directly responsible to Parliament. But the advantages of the proposed arrangement do not appear to the official mind so obvious as the disadvantages. Such a minister, say the denizens of office, would, with few exceptions, be a civilian; and if he succeeded, his labours would, in all probability, be rendered nugatory by his removal from office just when he was becoming fitted to discharge its duties efficiently. One hundred and four members, however, out of two hundred and ten, think that the Army would be better placed under the control of one responsible Minister, and the motion was affirmed. It is recorded, and that is all; for Ministers, relying on the support of the ex-Ministers, resolve to take no measures in consequence; and as they will not be in very long, perhaps it does not much matter.

The farce of imprisoning Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS for a breach of the privilege of the House of Commons has been played out, Mr. WILKS being liberated from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, after retracting the libel of which he admitted himself to be the publisher—and "payment of his fees." The offence which Mr. WILKS had given was the publication of an article in his paper, the *Carlisle Examiner*, accusing Mr. CLIVE, the member for Hereford, of using his influence, as chairman of a

railway committee, to damage the case of one of the interested railways. Mr. WILKS has retracted the offensive charge (of which he was not the author), paid his "fees," and gone his way, Mr. CLIVE expressing himself quite satisfied, and the dignity of the House being fully vindicated. But there is not an end of the matter, for Mr. DENISON, the chairman of the North-Western, sends such a letter to the *Times* as must be balm, or at least Dutch drops, to the chafed spirit of the editor of the *Carlisle Examiner*; "his determination," says Mr. DENISON, speaking of Mr. CLIVE, "to decide against the North British case was so apparent throughout, and the majority of a committee so rarely stand out against a strong opinion of the chairman, that it was clear from a very early period that the North British Company had a very small chance indeed of success in such a committee."

But the great business of the week has been the attack, three times renewed, by members of the late Cabinet on the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, for the more than liberty that he took with their names and reputations at Slough last week. Even Lord DERBY admitted that his leader in the "other House" committed an indiscretion over his wine; he wanted, however, to laugh the matter off on that ground, but he failed. The exhibition at Slough was too cold-blooded an affair to be set to the account of the "Bacchic gifts," to which Lord PALMERSTON alluded. Always as dangerous to his friends as to his foes, Mr. DISRAELI has managed once more to foul the repute of his party; for he has made any decent defence of himself impossible, and to become his advocate is to be tainted with his offence. Between the loud confidence of the charges made before the gaping Buckinghamshire farmers to the wriggling, shuffling evasiveness of the defence before the Opposition of the House of Commons, perhaps a stronger contrast was never before seen.

The announcement of the deaths of Sir WILLIAM PEEL and of Brigadier ADRIAN HOPE gives at the first glance a gloomy appearance to the news by late mails from India; but although the news is chequered, the successes of the British army outweigh the reverses which it has sustained at one or two points. All is activity—and what activity is in India in hot weather Mr. RUSSELL of the *Times* tells with a graphic force that makes one perspire with the mere labour of reading. All is systematic motion among the generals, whose operations all tend to the bringing of the largest forces possible against the now great centres of revolt—Bareilly and

Calpee. From Oude we learn that Lord CANNING's Proclamation is being carried out successfully by Mr. MONTGOMERY, the Chief Commissioner, a number of the chief Talookdars having made their submission, either personally or by their representatives. On the principle that all is fish that comes to the Ministerial net, Mr. WHITESIDE has the effrontery to declare that Mr. MONTGOMERY is dealing so successfully with the landholders of Oude because he has pitched the Governor-General's policy overboard, and adopted that of Lord ELLENBOROUGH! But the manipulation of this little trick is too clumsy to take anybody in; the Chief Commissioner has simply obeyed the "instructions" sent him by Lord CANNING, and dealt with each case separately, according to the landholders the "large indulgence" promised in the Proclamation. Against the notion of Lord CANNING's policy being one of ruthless massacre and confiscation, General Sir ARCHDALE WILSON bore strong testimony, on Wednesday night, at the banquet given him by the members of the Oriental Club in celebration of his return to England. His word sets at rest another point, too. Speaking of the bravery and discipline of the troops engaged in subduing Delhi, he said, "Not a single woman or child was ill-used or ill-treated either by a European or a Native soldier belonging to our force;" and he said he took great pains to inquire into that matter.

The Montenegrin affair has been illustrated, if not explained, by the publication of a long letter from Prince DANIEL to the French consul at Scutari. The characteristics of the Prince's statement are a defiant tone with regard to Turkey, whose rights of suzerainty he quite ignores, and of dependence on the moral support of France, or rather of the French Emperor. The comment of the Prince to Prince DANIEL's manifesto is the order for 20,000 men to advance into Montenegro.

Difficulties are growing apace, in the East and in the West. Those with which we are more immediately concerned are the latter. We are rapidly getting into a mess with America on account of the proceedings of our officers on the coast of Africa and in the Cuban waters, in carrying out their Slave-trade suppression duties. In spite of the difficulties which arose only a few years back on the very same question, and which had nearly brought the two countries into war, our officers have, according to the American account of their doings, been insisting upon the right of searching vessels for slaves to an extent that has produced the strongest feelings of anger and indignation in America, whose Minister at our court has been instructed to demand compensation for the injury and annoyance sustained by the owners of a number of ships boarded and detained, and otherwise offended by English cruisers.

But while this difficulty is waiting for settlement, solution, of a kind not expected, is offered for the adjustment of one part, at least, of the Old Central American trouble. The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have made up their differences, and, for mutual protection from the attacks of the Filibusters, have thrown themselves upon the "justice and humanity" of Europe. They have bound themselves to Europe—to France, at least—by strong ties of interest; for they have conceded to a French Company the right to make an inter-oceanic canal. For the protection of this work they invite the presence of two ships of war in the lake of Nicaragua.

#### IRELAND.

THE LATE MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.—The remains of this gentleman were buried, on the morning of Friday week, beside those of his brother, Maurice, in the family vault at the Glasnevin cemetery. A distinguished company followed the body to the grave; and, after the ceremonial, a meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, was held in the cemetery ground, to express condolence with the family of the deceased gentleman, and to concern measures for alleviating the distress into which they have fallen.

THE CLERKSHIP OF HANAPER, vacant by the death of Mr. John O'Connell, has been conferred on Mr. Ralph S. Cusack, barrister and chairman of the North Union Board of Poor Law Guardians.

TRINITY COLLEGE VISITATION.—Judgment was given on Tuesday in the matter of the appeals of Dr. Shaw and Mr. Carmichael by the Vice-Chancellor Blackburne. His Lordship said that the Visitors were of opinion that the censure on Dr. Shaw should stand, but that in the case of Mr. Carmichael, it should be reversed.

RIOTS AT BELFAST.—A serious disturbance broke out on Sunday at Belfast between the mourners at a Catholic funeral and the Protestant dwellers in that locality. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a funeral procession, numbering nearly a thousand persons, amongst whom were several young women, passed through the town to Friar's Bush burial-ground. Two hours afterwards, the same party returned in the order in which they went, the women carrying green boughs in their hands, and as they were passing along Great Victoria-street one of the girls thrust her bough into the face of a passer-by, bidding him "smell the green." This caused a tumult; and a body of police and five magistrates, who came out to endeavour to quell the riot, were pelted with stones. At last, the resident magistrate read the Riot Act, and ordered the constabulary to fire on the mob; but just as the latter were about to obey those orders, a young man begged the magistrate to allow him five minutes and he would endeavour to induce the rioters to disperse. His entreaties to the people had the desired effect, for in a very short time they broke up, and quiet was restored in the town without a single shot being fired. The disturbance, however, was renewed on Monday evening, on the occasion of another funeral procession passing through the streets; and on Wednesday evening the riots were so violent that all the disposable police and military were ordered to parade the town. This in some measure restored order; but the mob had previously attacked several private houses and places of worship.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE pointsman at the Newton Wood junction on the Hyde branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway neglected, on the night of Friday week, to turn the points so as to prevent an approaching train from Manchester from going on to the branch line. Accordingly, it passed on to that line, which was not clear; and the pointsman, immediately discovering his mistake, shouted to the persons on the train to beware of their danger. The guard and fireman put on the breaks; but, finding they could not stop the train, they jumped off, and were not hurt. Some way further on, there is a small station, close at the back of the Commercial Inn, Hyde; and into the sheds congregated about this station the train ran with great violence, smashing the wooden buildings into atoms. Had it not been stopped there, it would probably have demolished the inn and killed the people inside. The goods in the train were not damaged; but the engine was destroyed and the engineer was scalded to death.

A shocking accident occurred a few days ago to Peter Sutcliffe, the guard on a train proceeding from Manchester to Bury. He was doing something on the roof of a carriage, when his head came in contact with a bridge, and he was knocked over; but his foot caught the iron railing on the roof of the carriage, so that he was enabled to sustain himself, though only with his head downwards. Some passengers, who saw his position, did their best to stop the train; but their voices could not be heard. At length, a gentleman walked on the footboards along the side of the carriage towards the engine, and attracted the attention of the driver. The train was then stopped, and Sutcliffe was rescued. He was greatly stunned by the blow he had received; but the stiff peak of his cap had saved his skull from being fractured. He is likely to recover.

Henry Galloway, inspector of carriage-wheels at the Crewe station of the London and North-Western Railway, was employed last Saturday as extra guard on a passenger train to Stockport. As the train was on its route, it would seem that Galloway missed his footing in passing from his van to some carriages; for his body was afterwards found in the line, with the head severed from it, and several fractures on the limbs. The greater part of his own train, and the whole of one which followed a few minutes later, passed over him. He was only thirty-two years of age, and has left a widow.

Mr. Joseph Longbottom, proprietor of the Pepperlane Colliery, near Leeds, has come to his death by falling or precipitating himself down his own pit. He was nearly seventy years of age, and the father of eight children. The act appears to have had some of the characteristics of suicide; but, as he was in good circumstances, there were no pecuniary reasons why he should kill himself.

Two pitmen belonging to Seaton Colliery, near Newcastle, had a swimming match a few days ago, while intoxicated. One of them was seized with cramp when about half a mile from the land, and was drowned. The other, becoming alarmed, swam back, but was nearly drowned himself. Indeed, had not a pilot cable put out to his assistance, he would have shared the fate of his companion.

Mr. Francis Pellatt, Principal Military Storekeeper of Woolwich Arsenal, died on Wednesday, after much suffering, from the effects of severe injuries sustained on Monday evening by the upsetting of his carriage near the Arsenal gates, on his return from Blackheath.

A dreadful coalpit explosion has occurred in the Brynlow Colliery, Wales, resulting in the death of twelve men, who have left large families destitute. The cause of the catastrophe is not yet known with any certainty.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, May 31st.

##### THE OATHS BILL.

In the House of Lords, the reasons given by the House of Commons for disagreeing from their Lordships' amendments to the Oaths Bill were considered; and, the 5th clause of the original bill having been read at the table, the Earl of LUCAN proposed the amendment of which he had given notice, and which empowers both Houses of Parliament to modify the form of oath at present required by a special resolution. The House of Commons could thus order the portion of the oath to which the Jews object to be omitted. His Lordship argued that the position of the House of Lords with respect to the Oaths Bill was untenable and impolitic; and he believed the dispute with the House of Commons could only be settled by some such compromise as he had proposed. Earl STANHOPE intimated that his opinion on the Jew question had undergone a change, and he now doubted whether that House was acting constitutionally in continuing to resist the Commons, who would probably, if the opposition were still maintained, settle the controversy by their own act. He therefore advised concession, but he could not support the amendment. The Earl of GLANCARTY exhorted their Lordships to persevere in their opposition to the Jew Bill, as they had persevered in resisting the Irish Tithe Bill, which the Commons at length withdrew. That House should collect that the Lower House is admitted to be in want of reform, and that it does not represent the people.

The Earl of DERBY said that the amendment contained a novel and important principle, which required longer notice to be properly discussed. Entering into the often-discussed question, whether Jews ought or ought not to sit in the House of Commons, his Lordship replied to the reasons given by the House of Commons for opposing the amendments of the Lords, and observed that no doubt the repeated and increasing majorities of the House of Commons rendered the question difficult. Still, he did not believe that those increased majorities indicated any increased feeling in the country. The admission of Jews to Parliament had never been made a public question; it was not put forward at the last election by any constituency; he believed the great mass of the nation was quite apathetic upon it, and even the Jews themselves had not evinced any deep interest in it. He hoped the House of Commons would never engage in any unconstitutional course of proceeding, or attempt a mere resolution to break through the law of the land. Though Lord Lucan's amendment was open to serious objection he would not advise their Lordships to reject it without consideration. At the same time, he was not prepared hastily and without consideration to agree to such a proposition. He thought, however, it was a very plausible solution of the question, and would not reject it altogether from his consideration. In voting, therefore, against the amendment, he reserved to himself the right of judging hereafter whether some such principles as contained in it might not be adopted, to remove the feeling existing between the two Houses.

Earl GREY proposed that the further consideration of the reasons given by the Commons for disagreeing with the amendments of their Lordships should be deferred for a fortnight; and in the meantime they could consider whether a separate bill should not be introduced, founded upon the principle contained in Lord Lucan's amendment.

The Earl of DERBY thought the proper course to pursue was to insist upon their amendments, and send the bill back to the Commons, who would then have power to suspend the further progress of the bill until they saw what course their Lordships would take with regard to a bill introduced in that House, founded upon the principle contained in the amendment. If the amendments on the bill were not insisted upon, the proposition of his noble friend would be useless. Earl GREY thought that they ought to set aside the bill altogether, and then send another bill to the Commons, which they would be able to pass. The Earl of ELLESmere suggested the introduction of a measure by which a compromise on the point at issue might be effected. That measure would simply contain a clause enabling Jews to take a seat in the House of Commons, and another which should provide that no one but a person professing Christianity should be entitled to sit in their Lordships' House. The Duke of NEWCASTLE supported the proposition for postponement. Lord CAMPBELL approved of the suggestion of Earl Grey, because he foresaw a collision between the two Houses of Parliament, and between the Commons and the courts of law. He had a personal interest in the matter. He hoped he should do his duty, and not shrink from it; but he looked upon the matter with apprehension, for the public peace might be compromised, and no mortal could tell the consequences that would result. Lord LYNDHURST expressed his readiness to concur in the proposition of Earl Grey. Lord BROUGHTHAM insisted on the necessity of coming to a settlement of the question. The Duke of RUTLAND believed that harmony could not result from the proposition that had been made. The Earl of MALMESBURY thought that Lord Lucan's suggestion contained the elements of a compromise; but he could not vote for the amendment that evening because the

proposal was in a crude state.—Earl GRANVILLE and Powis supported the proposition for adjournment.—The Earl of DUNRY declared it was impossible for him to assent to the proposal for an adjournment for a fortnight.

Their Lordships then divided on the question that the debate be adjourned for a fortnight, when there appeared—

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The Earl of LUCAN accordingly withdrew his amendment, having previously expressed his hope that some person of more influence would introduce a bill embodying the principle contained in it.

Lord LYNDHURST moved that the House do not insist upon its amendments, observing that the opposition then offered to the admission of the Jews was the last struggle of a desperate and expiring cause.—After a few remarks from Lord DE ROS (who affirmed that Jews are never to be found in arms for the defence of the country, and that it is clear they regard themselves as aliens), the Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the proposition of Lord Lyndhurst, and remarked that, if the appointment of Baron Rothschild on the committee nominated to confer with their Lordships were meant to make an impression upon them, their Lordships had received it with great composure. (A laugh.) He considered that the reasons of the Commons were deficient in grammatical accuracy, and did not begin with any reason at all.—Earl GRANVILLE appealed to Lord Lyndhurst not to divide on the question. The Jewish question had made a great advance that night, and he was sanguine enough to think it was virtually settled. (Hear, hear.) The division was already virtually taken, and as it was clear they were not sufficiently strong to carry the noble and learned Lord's proposition, he appealed to him not to divide.—Lord LYNDHURST declared that, acting in the spirit of conciliation, he would not divide the House.

The question was then put—“That their Lordships insist upon their amendments to the bill;” and that position was agreed to without a division.

The House adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

#### NEW WRIT.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the motion of Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, a new writ was ordered to issue for King's Lynn, for the election of a member to serve in the room of Lord Stanley, who has accepted the office of President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India. A new writ was also ordered for the county of Hertford, in the room of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who has accepted the office of Colonial Secretary.

#### THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Mr. AYRTON gave notice that on the 16th of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis.

#### THE CAGLIARI.

In answer to questions from Mr. HEADLAN, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that Parke and Watt were released unconditionally, and that no compensation had as yet been made on their behalf. The Sardinian subjects who constituted part of the crew of the Cagliari are still detained on the part of the Neapolitan Government.—Mr. ROEBUCK wished to ask whether the compensation had been refused by the Neapolitan Government.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought it very inconvenient to answer such questions without notice. Would the hon. and learned gentleman allow him to observe that questions of compensation and indemnity are not matters to be settled off hand? The Government believe that the compensation they have demanded for the English engineers is a just claim, and that they will be successful in obtaining it.

#### VACCINATION.

Mr. MORSELL asked the Vice-President of the Privy Council Committee whether his attention had been called to the fact that, out of 1636 deaths reported to have taken place, from all causes, in the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1858, at Burton-on-Trent, Shiffield, and Mexthry Tydil, 419 were reported to have been caused by small-pox, and whether he proposed to introduce any amendment of the Vaccination Act.—Mr. ADDERLEY said that the statement alluded to was, unfortunately, true, and there were other places also in various parts of the kingdom where the proportion of deaths in the same period of time, from small-pox, was about one-third of the whole number of deaths. From all he could make out, the spread of small-pox arises from bad vaccination as much as from neglect of vaccination. The state of vaccination is such as to create great alarm, and the subject had engaged his attention for some time. He did not think that it would be expedient to make the provisions of the Vaccination Act more stringent; but he believed that the second clause of the Public Health Bill, which gives to the Privy Council the power to issue regulations in reference to this matter, would meet the object in view.

#### MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON presented a petition from Mr. Washington Wilks, editor of the *Carlisle Examiner*, then in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for a libel on Mr. Clive. Mr. Wilks, while still refusing to withdraw the article altogether, retracted and apologized for that

part containing an imputation of corrupt motives. He was not himself the author of the article, and the writer had misunderstood the information conveyed to him. The imputation having been solemnly denied, Mr. Wilks felt desirous as an honest man to withdraw it; and accordingly he did so, and expressed his regret that it had been made. Mr. Milner Gibson concluded by moving that the petition be printed with the votes; which was agreed to.

The report on the Miscellaneous Estimates was brought up, and agreed to.

#### MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Lord PALMERSTON adverted to what he called the recent “post prandial” speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Slough. It was not surprising, observed his Lordship, that the right hon. gentleman should be elated by the spontaneous cheers of five or six hundred honest but deluded farmers, the whole of whom were in his favour. Having been accustomed of late to the cheers of a small band of well-drilled supporters (“Hear, hear!” and “Oh, oh!”), it was natural that he should be excited by the acclamations of an audience who thought they had before them the unflinching champion of Protection and the uncompromising antagonist of Free-trade. (Laughter.) Had the speech been made by one ignorant of national affairs and of the duties and responsibilities of a Government, it would have deserved nothing but compassion; but, having been spoken by one who acknowledged himself the representative of the Ministry, it acquired a degree of importance. It commenced by asserting that the Government succeeded to an heritage of innumerable difficulties; but Lord Derby had said that, on coming into office, he had found the country in every respect in a satisfactory condition. That was a refutation of Mr. Disraeli's statement. “Next, the right hon. gentleman stated, as one of those difficulties, that the present Ministers found the country on the verge of war with France, that the question of peace or war was not one of weeks or days, but of hours. That statement was utterly and entirely erroneous; it was not only not true, but it was the very opposite of truth. (Hear, hear.) He could not but express his surprise that the right hon. gentleman should have made such an assertion anywhere, but especially at the place and time where he did make it. Did he not know of the gravity of the statement? Assuming it to have been true, was it a statement to have been made in a booth at Slough to a parcel of carousing electors? (“Hear, hear,” and cries of “Oh!”) If it were thought necessary to awake the country to the deficiency of the national defences, that House was the place where it should be done. But he again denied the truth of the statement utterly and entirely. The right hon. gentleman spoke of this imminence of war as existing forty-eight hours before the change of Government; but he (Lord Palmerston) said that, at the time indicated, the relations of the two countries were most intimate and friendly. As to the absence of the French Ambassador, the fact was that it was occasioned by a visit to France on his own private affairs; and two days after the change of Government he returned. He called on the right hon. gentleman to explain his assertions or retract them. Then, the right hon. gentleman, in his boasting speech, took credit for rescuing the country from a dangerous position with regard to the Cagliari, and for bringing the two engineers triumphantly home. The fact was, that one of them was set free before the present Ministry came into power; and the other had been removed from his dungeon. As for the question of compensation, it was as unsettled now as the late Government had left it. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman also charged the late Government with an intrigue to bring about war between Sardinia and Naples. He (Lord Palmerston) utterly denied that there was any truth in the assertion. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman boasted of the wonders which they had performed in the way of finance. He said the late Government had left an immense deficit (Ministerial cheers); and that that immense deficit, a deficit of millions, had been got rid of by simply putting a small tax on Irish spirits, and a penny duty on bankers' cheques. But the truth was, the present Government had only got rid of the difficulty by postponing it; they had thrown upon future years those difficulties which they shrank from encountering on this (hear, hear); and next year, if they were still in office, they would make the adjustment. It was a lie, moreover, to say that either Lord Canning or the late Government had advocated a policy for India of massacre and confiscation. On the contrary, they had laid down the principles of punishing the guilty, sparing the innocent, and rewarding the deserving. The right hon. gentleman being in a mood to attack everybody, had attacked even his own colleagues. He had said that the only speeches worth mentioning during the late debate on India were those made by members who were not connected with the Government. (Hear, hear.) Did the right hon. gentleman forget the able speech of the Solicitor General—a speech which he (Lord Palmerston) should not easily forget, though it was against him? Did he forget the animated speech of the Attorney-General for Ireland, or the speech of Lord Stanley, both of which were deserving of some mention by the Chancellor of the Exchequer? The debate had been left to members of the

Government who had no knowledge of Cabinet secrets, and who were not responsible for what they said. The right hon. gentleman, amongst other accusations, had referred to the existence of that which had not existed since the time of Charles II., namely, a cabal upon the Opposition side, who entertained the most extraordinary intention of displacing the Government of the day. (“Hear, hear,” and laughter.) The only distinction between a cabal and a party was a difference of number; but there had no doubt been a design to censure and displace the Government. The right hon. gentleman had said that such a thing had never happened since the reign of Charles II., and this was a statement which he did not expect from so cultivated a mind. But he would tell the right hon. gentleman that which was unusual; it was unusual, not that there should be a cabal in the Opposition, but that there should be a factious Government. (Loud cheers, and cries of “Oh, oh!”) It was unusual that there should be a Government carrying into office all the faction which before influenced them; that there should be on the Treasury bench a Government which published libels upon former Ministers of the Crown—(cheers, and “Oh, oh!”)—which sent forth to the world and to India principles which, if carried into execution, would lead to the dismemberment of our Indian Empire, and which published to the world a most insolent attack upon an officer of the Crown in another portion of her Majesty's dominions.” (Loud cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER commenced his reply by comparing this second attack on his speech to the second challenge of M. de Penc in the recent French duel. Having acquitted himself well in meeting one opponent, he had to meet another, with a prospect of an endless number more to follow; but he hoped and believed this second encounter would not terminate in the same unfortunate manner as the second duel in France had done. As regards the question of war with France, he had never said that the late Government had left the country on the brink of a rupture with our neighbour. What he had said was that war might, on the accession of the new Government, have been a question of days or hours. The late Government, having omitted to answer a despatch which was generally supposed to convey an insult to this country—having agreed to introduce a bill to alter the laws of the land, at the instance of a foreign Power—having, in short, truckled basely and shamefully to that Power, had, no doubt, avoided all chance of a rupture. On the other hand, the new Government answered that insulting despatch; they declared that they were not prepared to alter the laws of England to please any foreign Potentate; and the House must see that, under those circumstances, peace or war was a doubtful question, and that the issue was not so much between the two Governments as between the irritated feelings of the two nations. How did Ministers act under the circumstances? They trusted to the sagacity and naturally good disposition of the ruler of France. They believed that, if all the circumstances were brought before his unerring judgment—that, if the question were extricated from the influence of the parasites of both countries—he would decide as was best for the happiness of both countries; and their confidence was not misplaced. From that moment, our relations with France have become more and more cordial, week after week and month after month. “I admit,” continued Mr. Disraeli, “the whole case of the noble Lord in his words, that ‘there was nothing when he went out of office which threatened war between the two countries;’ but then the condition on which peace depended was influenced by the change from a shameful and truckling policy which had been pursued by the late Government—a policy which was not only not for the honour of this country, but, as I believe, opposed to the interest and advantage of France, our faithful ally. I believe no one is more convinced of that now than the Emperor himself; and this is proved by the way in which the news of the trial of Bernard was received in that country. His Majesty felt that the law of England had been fairly appealed to and administered in his own case, and that the result, though nothing could be more mortifying or disappointing, could never become a source of misunderstanding and coldness between the two countries. I was justified, therefore, in stating that we had, in union with the declaration of Parliament, vindicated and maintained the honour of England, without forfeiting that alliance which, I am proud to say, exists with the most cordial feeling on both sides, but which, according to the noble Lord, could only be preserved by passing a policy which this country repudiated.” What was there to prevent him from commenting on these facts when addressing his constituents? The noble Lord had said that his (Mr. Disraeli's) statement was likely to affect the public credit of the country; but what really affected the public credit was a secret and servile policy pursued to please some foreign Power in utter ignorance of the character of this nation, and ending in totally disappointing that Power. “The noble Lord has still a hankering after the case of the Cagliari, in respect of which he was so reserved and silent when he sat on this side of the House. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord did not seem quite satisfied with our having freed two of our countrymen whom he for months permitted to remain unnoticed. (Ministerial cheers.) At last, ashamed of the conduct of himself and his colleagues, he makes an inadvertent statement to-night by which he wishes to

convey to the House and to the country that our two countrymen were not freed by the exertions of the present Government. The noble Lord is wrong in the statement he made to the House. Both men were prisoners when we acceded to office; and the first thing we did on coming into office was to communicate with Mr. Lyons, to apply to the Government of Naples, and to interfere on behalf of our countrymen. The noble Lord says that one of them (Mr. Watt) had been freed, and was under the care of the English consul. How was he freed? Why was he freed? What were the conditions of his freedom? That unfortunate man, under the treatment he received, and in consequence of the neglect of the noble Lord and his Government, was affected in his reason; and, on the application being made by the English Consul, who behaved throughout these proceedings with great spirit and humanity, he was permitted to leave his dungeon and to enter an hospital or lazaretto; but the condition was that the instant his health revived he was to return to his imprisonment and to take his trial. (Hear, hear.) As I had the satisfaction of announcing to-night, in answer to the question of an honourable and learned gentleman, these two English subjects have left their prison, free and without conditions." (Cheers.) Pursuing his analysis of Lord Palmerston's speech, Mr. Disraeli said that his assertion that certain persons had endeavoured to excite a war between Naples and Piedmont was founded on no slight evidence. The noble Lord had endeavoured to discredit the financial measures of the present Government, and had placed in opposition to its Budget the one which had been prepared, but happily not brought forward, by the ex-Ministers, of which the great principle seems to have been (as revealed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer) an increase of the income-tax. Then, with respect to India, his observations at Slough were with regard to confiscation and the consequences of confiscation. "The consequences of confiscation are vengeance, and of vengeance massacre; and I say that confiscation, vengeance, and massacre are the aggregates in the climax which makes me prefer the superior policy of mercy. That is the statement I made to my constituents, and I said—'I leave it to you to choose between the policy which we recommend—a policy of mercy, of religious toleration, and of respect for property—and the consequences of the Proclamation of Lord Canning; which policy, being one of confiscation, must lead to consequences directly the opposite." (Hear, hear.) To that statement I now adhere." With respect to the question of a cabal, the noble Lord had defined that word to mean only a small party; but he (Mr. Disraeli) had always understood it to mean "a secret society of conspirators." He did not allude to any party in the House of Commons, the proceedings of which are public. He was certain he never talked of a cabal in that House. There might be members of the cabal there; but he was sure there were members who had no seats in the House. He wished to know the meaning of these repeated attacks on his speech, and whether that was to be an adjourned debate. He took it for granted there was not to be a division; divisions were no longer fashionable. (Cheers.) The noble Lord, the member for the City of London, had said that the object of his demonstration on the previous Friday night was to put the Liberal party of the country in an intelligible position as opposed to the Government. "If the noble Lord the member for the City is a Liberal—if he sympathizes with the Liberal party—he was justified in showing to the country that there is a great Liberal party with which he is connected, and in contrasting their opinions with those held by the occupants of the Treasury bench. (Hear, hear.) But I do not see how anything of this can apply to the noble Lord who has addressed us to-night, because I cannot perceive that in sentiment, or feeling, or interest, there is anything in common between that noble Lord and the great Liberal party. (Hear, hear.) I must take the discussion on Friday night and the present discussion together, for it is only from the combined observations made on both occasions that I can understand the scope of these movements. I understand that questions are soon to arise which are calculated to test the character of the liberal opinions held by the noble Lord. The great Liberal party in this house are in favour of vote by ballot. Are the noble Lords the member for the City of London and the member for Tiverton in favour of that measure? (Hear, hear.) The great Liberal party are in favour of the total abolition of church-rates. (Hear, hear.) Are her Majesty's late Government in favour of that measure? (Hear, hear.) The great Liberal party are in favour of the measure of the honourable member for Surrey (Mr. Locke King). Are her Majesty's late Government in favour of the new Franchise Bill of that honourable member? (Hear, hear.) All I know is that they opposed it on principle, and offered grave arguments to influence the opinion of the House in opposition to it. (Hear, hear.) The great Liberal party profess to be in favour of economy. Were her Majesty's late Government in favour of economy? (Hear, hear.) It is my painful duty to know what has been done in that respect by the late Government, and I must say that a more extravagant, reckless, and profuse Government I never knew. (Loud cheers.) The great Liberal party are in favour of the publicity of documents. Are her Majesty's late Government in favour of the publicity of documents of importance? There never was a Government in this country

that exercised so much reserve in affairs of state as her Majesty's late Government. (Hear, hear.) The only charge against her Majesty's present Government is that they produced a public document; but no one could ever say of us that we intercepted a letter. (Loud cheers.) There is another subject on which the great Liberal party have shown great interest—that is, the conduct of the Executive Government. They demand that the conduct of the Executive Government should be temperate and moderate. But what has been the conduct of the late Executive? It is the first Government that ever carried on a war without the sanction of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) And if I look to the other great branch of the Executive—the exercise of patronage—is it not notorious that their exercise of patronage has outraged all the sense and spirit of the country?" (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli concluded by saying that, whatever differences there might be in that House and in England between the great Conservative and Liberal parties, there is one bond of union: "both are resolved on this—that, not only there, but throughout the country, they would not any longer be the tools of the victims of an obsolete oligarchy."

Sir GEORGE GREY denied that there was anything unfair on the part of Lord Palmerston in demanding explanations of gross imputations of misconduct cast upon the Administration of which he had been the head. It was humiliating to see a gentleman of Mr. Disraeli's talents driven to such unworthy shifts, and attempting to explain away indiscretions in such a manner.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON entered his protest against what appeared to him to be a most unpardonable waste of the public time, and against the unfair use made of the language of Mr. Disraeli. The passage in the speech at Slough regarding our relations with France when the late Government quitted office was substantially correct. He was in a position and at liberty to say that on more than one occasion the late French Ambassador to this country, Count Persigny, remonstrated against the policy of this country, and stated, in plain terms, that if it was not changed it would be impossible for friendly relations between the two countries to continue.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not agree that these discussions were a waste of time. When Supply was asked for, it was the proper time to call for an explanation of the meaning of imputations made by a member of the Government. The explanations given by Mr. Disraeli were unsatisfactory, and the whole policy of the Government, oscillating between Toryism and Radicalism, was of a nature to perplex and dissatisfy the country.

Mr. WHITESIDE said the noble Lord, the member for the City of London, had complained that the present Government sometimes went too fast, sometimes too slow; probably he best liked the pace of an old constitutional Whig. (Laughter.) Some persons, however, thought that the noble Lord was occasionally himself scarcely fast enough, for sometimes he did not move at all. (More laughter.) The letters of Indian newspaper correspondents showed that the events which had occurred subsequently to the issue of Lord Canning's Proclamation had justified to the fullest extent the judgment formed of it by Lord Ellenborough. The late Premier had spoken of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's after-dinner speech; but other persons spoke after dinner as well as that right hon. gentleman, and many present would remember a speech made last November at the Mansion-house, when the noble Lord the member for Tiverton challenged the whole of Europe to fight with England.—Mr. KINGLAKE made a few observations to the effect that the liberation of the English engineers was owing to the despatch of Lord Clarendon before quitting office, and not in consequence of any steps taken by the present Government, which had shuffled on the subject.—This view of the case was contradicted by Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, who, quoting the facts of the case, contended that the late Government had neglected the engineers for nine months, and that Watt was not released on bail until after the accession of the present Administration.—The subject then dropped.

#### THE BOARDING OF AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the news in the American papers, that American merchant ships had been fired into, boarded, and examined, and their papers overhauled by an English boat's crew, on the south coast of Cuba, and in the Mexican Gulf—a circumstance which was causing an immense excitement against England throughout the United States. He asked whether the information was true, and, if so, by whose orders the transaction had occurred.—Mr. WALPOLE said that the answer should be given on the following day, after the Government had notice of the intention to ask the question.—Mr. DARBY GRIFFITH recalled an old conversation relative to the pension of Cantillon, for the purpose of showing that the part taken in it by Lord Palmerston was not borne out by the official documents published in the *Moniteur*.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several Miscellaneous Estimates were agreed to; and, some routine business having been got through, an adjournment took place at half-past twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, June 1st.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND LORD CANNING.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, in answer to an inquiry by Lord GRANVILLE, with reference to the telegraphic des-

patch to Lord Canning said by Mr. Disraeli to have been sent after the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of DERBY said that the despatch was a personal communication, in which the Government informed Lord Canning of the change that had taken place in the Government by the resignation of Lord Ellenborough; the regret of the Government that Lord Ellenborough's despatch had been prematurely published; and the determination of the Government to give him the most cordial support in their power. The message likewise expressed a hope that in practice it would be found that the policy of Lord Canning would not differ from the policy recommended by Lord Ellenborough. The telegraphic message was a private communication, and it was impossible to produce it. There was no objection to produce the vote of confidence passed by the Court of Directors; but, as papers of that kind are sent direct from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General, and not through the Government, there was no covering letter from the Government sent with it.

#### PATRONAGE OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

In answer to Lord RAVENSWORTH, the Earl of CHESTER said that a scheme for the redistribution of patronage attaching to the see of Durham, in such a way that a portion of it shall augment the patronage of the sees of Ripon and Manchester, is under the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but it is not yet decided on.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

The Earl of CLARENDON, pursuant to notice given on the preceding night, called the attention of the House to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Buckinghamshire dinner. He commenced by giving a flat contradiction to the statement of Mr. Disraeli that, when the present Government acceded to office, the country was in imminent danger of a war with France. At the moment he (Lord Clarendon) quitted the Foreign Office, the relations between France and England were as cordial and confidential as they had been at any previous period. The Conspiracy Bill had been introduced by the late Government, not at the dictation of France, but on the advice of their own law-officers; and the principle of the bill had been highly approved of by Lord Derby when in opposition. As to the Cagliari, the late Government had been kept in a state of ignorance as to the facts up to a late period. The engineers had not been neglected: it was owing to the strong remonstrances of the late Ministry that their friends and the consul had been allowed to see them. Mr. Disraeli's attack on Lord Canning was ungenerous, and the repeated official misrepresentations of his policy in India were calculated to confirm the worst opinions of the enemies of this country. The accusation that the present Government is opposed by a cabal should be explained, and Ministers ought to release the *corps diplomatique* from the charge implied. His lordship concluded by disavowing any wish to embarrass the Government in making these remarks.

The Earl of DERBY said he was prepared to defend all the main points in Mr. Disraeli's speech. He then gave, with respect to the peace and war question, the same explanation as that given by the right hon. gentleman himself the preceding night in the other House; and asked whether the peril of a war with France, in case Mr. Milner Gibson's motion were carried, was not held out to deter members from voting in favour of it. The preservation of peace was to be attributed in a great degree to the sagacity and good feeling of the Emperor of the French, who, having a more intimate knowledge of Englishmen than most natives of France, had abstained from pressing claims to which he felt the English Government could not accede. As regards the Cagliari, very slight concessions had been obtained by the late Government, while the engineers had been liberated owing to the exertions of the present Cabinet. A claim for indemnity had now been made, and Ministers were determined to support it. Lord Clarendon had forbore to make any allusion to the graphic but true description given by Mr. Disraeli of the break-up of the Opposition on Mr. Cardwell's motion; or to touch on the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For himself, he (Lord Derby) would not enter into the question of the cabal, but would pass to the consideration of the Indian policy of the Government. That policy is one of moderation and clemency as opposed to the violence counselled by some of those by whom Lord Canning is surrounded. He was not prepared to defend every phrase in the speech of Mr. Disraeli; but, though some of them might deserve a passing notice from those who disapproved them, the late Government was not justified in criticizing so severely and repeatedly any indiscretion committed by a member of the present Government in a post-prandial oration. More had been made of the incident than was consistent with the dignity of Parliament.

Lord GRANVILLE objected to, and Lord MELMERSHIRE defended, the speech; and Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, referring to the question which had been put by the preceding speaker, as to whether her Majesty's late Government would, on the retirement of Count Persigny, have proceeded with the Conspiracy Bill, said he had no hesitation in stating that they would have done so, and quite as little hesitation in expressing his opinion that they must, in persevering in that course, have re-

cived the support of the noble Earl at the head of the Government, who had observed, after his accession to office, that the proper time to deal with such a measure was after a fitting answer had been returned to the despatch of Count Walowski.

Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter to eight.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the order for the second reading of the CHURCH OR ENGLAND SPECIAL SERVICES BILL was discharged, on the motion of Mr. DEEDES. The bill is therefore withdrawn.

#### THE LAWS OF JERSEY.

In answer to Mr. HADFIELD, who asked some questions relative to the reform of the criminal laws of Jersey, Mr. WALPOLE said that the recommendations of the commissioners in three respects ought to be carried out by orders in Council, and, upon the suggestion of the Governor and law-officers of Jersey, on the 11th of February, 1852, three orders were prepared—to establish a court of summary jurisdiction for criminal proceeding in small cases, to establish a small local debts court, and to provide a better system of police. The States of Jersey resisted these orders in Council, and upon consideration the Privy Council came to the conclusion that it was doubtful whether the prerogative of the Crown exercised in this manner was consistent with the rights of the State and people of Jersey, and that the orders in question should be revoked. About the same time, the States of Jersey proposed of their own accord six acts, which embraced in some respects the points contained in the orders in Council, and they had come into operation. More than this, however, required to be done for the administration of justice in Jersey; but any alterations in this respect could not be successfully made by orders in Council emanating from the Crown: they must be left to the States and people of Jersey to carry out. The only other course that could be taken was to carry into effect the report of the commissioners by Act of Parliament. The House ought to be made aware, if they were not already aware, that no Act of Parliament could have any operation in the island of Jersey until it had been duly sanctioned by the States; and consequently, if the Legislature were to attempt to effect the object in that way, a collision with the States would be provoked, and with but little effect. He had great doubt whether the issue of a commission with respect to criminal proceedings would not be productive of more harm than good. The attention of the Government had been directed to the many and grievous defects in the administration of justice in Jersey, and since he had been in office he had taken some means to remedy existing evils.

#### BANKERS' CHEQUES.

Mr. NICOLL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if his attention had been directed to the commercial inconvenience likely to be caused by bankers refusing to honour cheques when drawers have omitted to write their initials on adhesive stamps, but which are otherwise cancelled sufficiently to accord with the intention of the Act; and if it were contemplated to enable persons who have given valuable consideration for such cheques to attach or to cancel adhesive stamps in lieu of the drawers. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that the commercial inconvenience to which the question referred was not absolute, but only probable. He would allude to the practice followed by the Bank of England, and he trusted that every other banking house would follow the example of this establishment. If a cheque was presented to the Bank of England without the stamp being cancelled payment was refused; but, if the stamp was virtually cancelled, so that it could not be used again, payment was always made. Under such an arrangement, he imagined that the evil alluded to by the hon. gentleman could not occur. It was not contemplated by the Government to make any alteration in the new act, or to introduce any further provisions to meet the views of his hon. friend. In reply to Mr. CAIRD, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that drafts or orders on bankers in the form of "Debit my account 10/-" or "Pay myself 10/-" but not worded "bearer on demand," are liable to the same stamp as were provided for by the old act, which were not at all affected by the new. At the same time, he was advised that such cheques, if paid over the counter to the person referred to in the words upon them, would be legal without the penny stamp.

UNITED STATES MERCHANTMEN AND ENGLISH CRUSERS.

In answer to Mr. LINDSAY, Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD said that the Government had no official knowledge of the cases which had been stated in the papers with reference to the boarding of American merchantmen by English cruisers. The Government regretted as much as the United States what had occurred; but the difficulty arose from the fact that slaves almost invariably hoist American colours. Orders had already been sent out that the greatest caution should be exercised by our cruisers; and those instructions would be repeated.

#### MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

On the order for the consideration of the petition of Mr. Washington Wilks, Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved that Mr. Wilks be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as he had withdrawn the particular imputation of corrupt motives. After a short discussion, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, considering that the retracta-

tion in Mr. Wilks's petition was guarded and limited, and the apology illusory, moved, as an amendment, that the order for the consideration of the petition be discharged. This amendment, after further debate, was agreed to, with the understanding that Mr. Wilks might, if he thought fit, present another petition, containing a fuller and less restricted retraction of the charges. In the course of the debate, Mr. ROEBUCK said he thought that Mr. Wilks ought to remain in prison until he made a complete retraction of his charges. "He had dared to make an accusation of which he had no proof, and he was a coward as well as a calumniator." Mr. GLADSTONE thought that the course the House had taken was not a prudent one. The licence now complained of was, after all, one which did not exceed that which is daily exercised by the newspaper press of England—often exercised, perhaps, without sufficient caution, and without regard to private feelings, but exercised, on the whole, with incalculable benefit to the country. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought that the House should insist on a retraction of the whole libel. It was not the hon. member for Hereford who was the principal in the affair; the charge affected the tribunals of the House, in which it was desirable that the public should continue to place their confidence, and therefore such attacks should not be treated lightly.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Captain VIVIAN rose to call the attention of the House to the necessity of more clearly defining the responsibility and duties of the various military departments, and to move "That, although the recent consolidation of the different departments of Ordnance, Commissariat, and Secretary-at-War has to a certain extent improved the general administration of military affairs, a divided responsibility still exists; and that, in order to promote greater efficiency, the departments of the Horse Guards and War-office should be placed under the control of one responsible Minister." He attributed much of the evil that prevailed in the Crimean war to the want of unity of action at the heads of the war departments.

General PEEL admitted the importance of defining the duties and responsibilities of offices in order to facilitate the transaction of public business, but denied that any difficulties existed in reference to the duties of the offices of Commander-in-Chief and Secretary for War, which required any definition more clear than that which at present existed. In regard to certain appointments, which rested with the Commander-in-Chief, it was true that no authority was exercised by the Secretary for War, but the Secretary for War was responsible for the exercise of the more important functions of the Commander-in-Chief. He could not agree to the declaration in the resolution that the divided authority in respect to military affairs should be terminated, and the two offices placed under a responsible Minister of the Crown. The patronage of the army is exercised by the Crown through the Commander-in-Chief, and the result of vesting this power in a Minister of the Crown would be that the Minister would be liable to be charged with making appointments for political purposes. Then again he was of opinion that no greater evil could occur than that the discipline and command of the army should be the subject of constant investigation, and this he thought a sufficient ground for refusing his assent to the motion of the hon. and gallant gentleman.

Lord A. VANE TEMPEST could not agree with the objects of the motion, though he knew that evils arose from the double government of the army. The best course would be to assimilate the administration of the army to that of the navy. Mr. HORSMAN supported the resolution, which would carry still further the reform effected in 1855—a reform productive of great good. Mr. BUTLER JOHNSTONE also supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir F. SMITH and Colonel NORTH. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT denied that there was at present a divided responsibility in the army. On the contrary, he thought there was too much consolidation, and he blamed the abolition of the Master-General of the Ordnance, to whom should have been left the immediate control of the *matériel* of the army. He could not support the motion. Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, while admitting that the economical theory of Captain Vivian was good, could not consent to placing the forces under the control of a single Minister, and bringing the concerns of the army beneath the notice of that House. Lord PALMERSTON objected to fusing the offices of Secretary of State for War and Commander-in-Chief. A civilian could not be placed at the head of the army; the habits of military men do not in general fit them for being members of a Cabinet; and a board would not be a good instrument of administration. It resulted that the present arrangement is the best attainable.

Captain VIVIAN replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion .....	106
Against it .....	104
Majority .....	—2

The result was received with loud applause.

#### SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the subject of the Suez Canal, and moved—"That in the opinion of this House, the power and influence of this country ought not to be used in order to induce the Sultan to withhold his

assent to the project of making a canal across the Isthmus of Suez." The question was bound up with the honour of England, and that honour had been compromised by attempts to make the Sultan refuse his assent to the making of the canal in question. Facilities of transit are for the benefit of mankind at large, and therefore for the benefit of England; and the formation of this canal would promote intercourse between Europe and Asia. He believed that much of the feeling against the canal arose from the fact that the originator is a Frenchman; and our opposition is regarded by the French with no kindly feeling. The Viceroy of Egypt, in a spirit which those who called him a barbarian would do well to imitate, had given up the land for the purpose of promoting the traffic of the world. The Isthmus of Panama was being opened for the purpose of facilitating traffic; but, whatever advantages were to be obtained by a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, far greater would result from the Suez Canal. Anything more puerile—he was going to say anything more anile—than the opposition which had been offered to the Suez project he could not imagine. Opening up the Mediterranean and the Red Sea as a great highway of nations would tend vastly to the civilization of mankind.

Mr. GRIFFITHS moved as an amendment to the resolution to add, "That, in any course that this House may sanction in furtherance of the construction of such canal, it is expedient that care be taken that the despotic powers of the Egyptian Government be not allowed to be made use of by the promoters of such project to obtain the required labour from the fellah at an inadequate remuneration, by those compulsory means familiar to the practice of that Government, so as to produce the effects of slavery under the guise of paid labour."—Lord HADDO spoke highly of the Pacha of Egypt; and Mr. STEPHENSON pointed out the physical and moral difficulties in the way of forming the canal, which, owing to the two seas being upon a dead level, would have no current, and would be in fact a ditch. In his opinion, it would be a most abortive undertaking.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD opposed the motion, arguing that the project would not add to the existing means of communication with the East; that a canal through a foreign country, which could be easily closed, would be a very precarious channel for commerce; that important political considerations are involved in the scheme; and that it is impossible to deal with the matter on commercial grounds alone.—Mr. MILNER GIBSON wished for copies of all communications on the subject with foreign countries. The House had nothing to do with the engineering part of the question. The thing was to allow the Sultan to exercise his own free judgment on the matter.—Lord PALMERSTON said this was one of the greatest bubbles that had ever been imposed on the credulity of the public. All the meetings were got up by the foreign projectors, and he should like to know the amount of subscriptions which the resolutions passed at those meetings had produced. (Laughter.) He denied that the project, which is beset with many difficulties, would ever pay. The political interests of England are against the scheme, and the commercial men of this country had repudiated it.—Mr. J. C. EWART said the general opinion of Liverpool was that the scheme was a bubble.—Mr. GLADSTONE said it was not intended that the House should make itself responsible for the scheme: the question was whether the House should make itself responsible for countenancing the opposition to the scheme. The scheme on the face of it is beneficial to mankind. If it is a bubble scheme, allow the bubble to burst; but let them not have ex-Governments giving their opinion as to commercial projects. (Hear, hear.) There was not a State in Europe that did not denounce the opposition—carried on in secrecy and darkness—to this scheme, as an unwise and selfish policy. (Hear, hear.) Had the canal been open twelve months ago, they would have had the greatest reason for gratitude to those who had executed it; and he contended that, if the canal were made, it would necessarily fall under the control of India. He would give his vote for the motion of the honourable and learned member for Sheffield.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER denied that there was an undue and illegitimate opposition to this scheme. He thought it would be most unwise that the House should come to a resolution approving of this scheme, which, in the opinion of many, is of a very doubtful nature.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL contended that the opening of the canal would be advantageous to England.—Mr. DRUMMOND opposed the motion.—Mr. BRIGHT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would lay the correspondence that had taken place relative to the canal on the table of the House to an extent that would give the House an honest idea of the feeling of Turkey on the subject. If he would do that, he (Mr. Bright) would ask the honourable member for Sheffield not to press his motion to a division, but to wait until they had read that correspondence.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that, if the hon. gentleman would repeat his question the next night, he would answer it.—After a few words from Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE against the project, Mr. ROEBUCK replied.—The SPEAKER then put Mr. Griffith's amendment, which was negatived without a division, and the House

divided on the original motion, when the numbers were—  
For the motion ..... 62  
Against it ..... 290  
Majority against the motion — 228

## REBUILDING OF THE FOREIGN-OFFICE.

On the motion of Mr. HOPE, a select committee was appointed to consider and report upon the reconstruction of the Foreign-office in relation to the future rebuilding of other offices on a uniform plan, due regard being had to public convenience and economy.

The other business having been got through, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

Wednesday, June 2nd.

## MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

A further petition from Mr. Washington Wilks having been presented to the House of Commons, Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved that he be discharged from custody.—Mr. CLAYTON offered no objection; Mr. WALPOLE considered that the retraction had been made complete; and the discharge was ordered to take place on payment of the fees.

## THE MEDICAL BILLS.

The first three orders of the day were for the second reading of the MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL, the MEDICAL PROFESSION AND MEDICAL CORPORATIONS BILL, and the MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL; and the debate upon the first extended to and embraced the others.—Mr. COWPER moved the second reading of the first named of the measures, which was opposed by Mr. BLACK.—Mr. WALPOLE proposed to introduce certain amendments in committee; and an amendment of Mr. BLACK, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, having been withdrawn, the bill was ordered to be committed on the 8th of June.—Mr. DUNCOMBE then postponed the second reading of the Medical Profession and Medical Corporations Bill; and the third measure was withdrawn by Lord Elcho.

## PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the order for going into committee on this bill was resumed by Mr. BENTINCK, who objected to the measure, chiefly because it was part and parcel of a Reform Bill, and it was not fair to call on the House to deal with a great subject piecemeal. Besides, he thought the property qualification useful in keeping bankrupts out of the House.—Mr. DRUMMOND looked upon this as the first attempt to separate power from wealth, and as likely to lead to the destruction of the right of property; while Sir G. C. LEWIS took an exactly opposite view.—Mr. KER SEYMER supported the bill, and appealed to the example of Scotland, where there is no property qualification.—Mr. NEWDEGATE objected to the bill on the ground that a measure of reform should be submitted to the country as a whole.—The measure was further opposed by Mr. KNIGHTLEY and Sir W. FARQUHAR; and Mr. HENLEY said he retained the opinion he had formerly possessed, that the question belonged to a larger subject.—On a division, the amendment was negatived by 222 to 109.—The House then went into committee; after which, certain formal business was transacted, and an adjournment took place at twenty minutes to six.

Thursday, June 3rd.

## SIR JAMES BROOKE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl ST. GEORGE complained of a series of notices placed on the paper by Lord KINGSTON, relating to a perfect "catechism of questions;" and, amongst other things, to a charge against Sir James Brooke, to the effect that he had "desecrated the name of English humanity." No day had been appointed for the discussion of the charge, which, meanwhile, had obtained a wide circulation; while no opportunity was afforded for explaining or refuting it.—After some discussion, Lord CAMPBELL reminded the House that the minutes containing the charge were circulated all over the kingdom, and were sent to every public library.—The subject then dropped.

## LEGAL BILLS.

The NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS BILL and the CHANCERY AMENDMENT BILL were respectively read a second time on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, and, after a brief discussion, were ordered to be referred to a select committee. The object of the first of these bills is to enable the registrars of dissenting chapels to give evidence in courts of justice respecting their duties, which they cannot now do; the object of the second of the bills is to enable the Court of Chancery to enforce its decrees, and to provide for taking evidence in Chancery by a less cumbersome method.

## THE DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Earl POWIS asked whether any measures are now in progress for the subdivision of the diocese of New Zealand.—The Earl of CARNARVON said that the arrangements he hoped and believed were on the eve of completion. He had reason to think that the various sees proposed to be erected in New Zealand would soon come into full play and activity.

The House adjourned at half-past six.

## THE SUZÉ CANAL.

## In the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to Mr. MILNER GIBSON, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that he did not think it would

be convenient to lay on the table the correspondence between the Government and the English Embassy at Constantinople, and also between the Government and certain foreign countries, with reference to the projected ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

In answer to Sir JOHN WALSH, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said her Majesty's Government would always treat with great and due respect any decision at which the House might arrive; but, considering the great importance of the question which was under discussion on Tuesday, the comparatively small number of members in the House when the division took place, and the bare majority by which the resolution was carried, they did not feel that it was their duty to recommend any measure in consequence of the vote at which the House then arrived.

## NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

In answer to questions by Mr. KINGLAKE, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the hon. gentleman was under an erroneous impression that there had been a rupture of negotiations with China. What the emperor had done had been, not to send a minister to Shanghai, but to transmit a message to Lord Elgin to return to Canton, there to meet his representative. Lord Elgin had, however, advanced towards the north. He would remind the hon. gentleman that we are acting at present with allies, and, therefore, it would be inconvenient to lay on the table any instructions given by the predecessors of the Government, or by themselves subsequently.

## BARRACK-MASTERS, &amp;c.

Relying to Mr. WARREN, General PEEL stated that no revised scale of pay had been recently prepared in the barrack department. The head of the barrack department had informed him that the pay of barrack-masters is now under consideration; but there were so many difficulties in the way that he did not think it likely that any change would take place in the present financial year.—In answer to Mr. NICOLL, General PEEL said that the principal storekeeper at Weedon absconded on the 19th of May, and had succeeded in escaping to America. The subject was under investigation; but he was assured that the accounts of the establishment had been regularly kept and balanced up to the 31st of December.

## MR. HORSMAN.

The report of the Committee of Supply having been brought up, Mr. HORSMAN (in connexion with the vote for the Chief Secretary for Ireland) entered into a long personal explanation, in reply to charges urged by some of the Irish representatives, to the effect that he had neglected his duties while Irish Secretary, and that members had found it impossible to see him. "The hon. member for Wexford had stated that he was fortunate enough to find him on one occasion, but had never been able to do so since. He was not prepared to dispute the fact. He recollects the hon. member coming to him to offer a suggestion, and his answer was that he would receive no request from the hon. member, unless it was put in writing, and he would then give a written reply. He steadily acted upon the principle that he would have no communication with the hon. gentleman, or his friends, except in writing, in order that it might be produced at any time. (Oh, oh!) If any member of the House on either side called upon him, he was, as a rule admitted; but, when the hon. member called, he was referred to his (Mr. Horsman's) secretary, who requested that the business might be put in writing." (Oh, oh!) When first he entered office, he ordered that business should commence every morning at ten o'clock; but, he soon found that there was little or nothing to do till mid-day. He had certainly transacted business at his own house, which was exactly opposite his office; but anybody calling at the latter place was sent over to him.

A good deal of discussion, on the part of the Irish members, ensued; but the subject at length passed, and the report was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of SUPPLY, and discussed a large number of votes belonging to the Civil Service Estimates, which, however, were agreed to.—On resuming, the ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS' LEASING BILL, and the PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed; other bills were forwarded a stage; and the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

## THE ORIENT.

## PERSIA.

The Paris papers publish a statement that Mr. Murray, Minister of England at Teheran, has proposed as basis of a treaty to be concluded with the Shah, that Persia should cease to occupy Mersroud. The Persian Government has refused to accede.

## MOROCCO.

The military demonstrations directed against the tribes of Zemour, who dwell in the country between Fez and Tetouan, have not led to the submission of the latter, who are preparing for a desperate resistance. The Emperor of Morocco has taken up a position twenty miles from Fez, with his army of 22,000 men, and was to commence his attack in the beginning of June.

## CHINA.

The latest intelligence from China states that, in reply to an address from the British merchants at Canton, Lord Elgin assured them that the demands of the allies were moderate, but that they would insist on their being complied with. They are prepared to resort, if necessary, to force, and they will not shrink, should it be found requisite, from carrying hostilities to the very walls of Pekin. The Hong-Kong papers say that Tsoo-Sin, a small harbour about fifty miles from Pekin, will easily fall into the hands of the allies, and they urge that gunboats should be sent up to the capital. At Canton, the native authorities (it is added) secretly persecute and torture all who are suspected of favouring the allies. Great atrocities are said to have been discovered. In the inland provinces, anarchy appears to be on the increase.

At Shanghai, Lord Elgin received at the British consulate a body of mercantile men, who presented an address of congratulation, in which they expressed their hope that he might be able to subdue the hostile spirit so long exhibited by the Cantonese, develop the resources of China, and extend the blessings of a higher civilization. Lord Elgin, in his reply, said that he had large discretionary powers; that he never made what he conceived to be an unjust demand, nor receded from any demand once made; and that, in course of time, the superior civilization of Europe, backed by a religion which gives the highest guarantees for public and private morality, must supersede the inferior civilization and materialistic ideas of China.

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

A large mass of intelligence from the East has been received during the week, and presents features of a very chequered character. From Oude it is reported that a number of the principal talookdars have made their submission to the Chief Commissioner, either personally or by their representatives, and that the settlement of the country round Lucknow is rapidly proceeding. The rebel Moulvie, and the mother of the insurgents' king, are said to have abandoned a place obscurely described in a telegram as Dalsiwal, where they had taken refuge, and to have fled into the Barastra Pergunnah, beyond the Gogra. According to a later account, the Moulvie and followers were flying back to Maguldee, in Oude. The main body of the Ghoorkas, under Jung Bahadur, was proceeding, at the last advices, to Nepal, via Fyzabad, which is held by Maun Singh. They did not expect any opposition; and intelligence has already been received of their having passed through Gorakhpore.

Three discomfits of our arms are reported in the batch of news which have arrived this week. On the 15th of April, General Walpole's division made an unsuccessful attack on the fort of Rowas, and sustained considerable loss. One hundred of our men, and four of our officers, perished on this occasion; and among the latter was Brigadier Adrian Hope. Notwithstanding the ill success of the attempt to take the fort, it was evacuated by the rebels during the night; after which, our column moved on. On the 22nd of April, it encountered a large body of insurgents opposite Kanouje, and dispersed them, with the loss of four guns, their camp, and five or six hundred killed. Five days after this, on the 27th of April—General Walpole, with his heavy column, reached Futtelghur, where he was met by the Commander-in-Chief, who advanced towards Bareilly, now the head-quarters of the rebellion, on the 2nd of May. It was expected that that town would be invested about the 10th of May; and it is said that Nana Sahib is there. The Hindoos are reported to be friendly, and the Mussulmans were repelled. Sir Colin Campbell and General Walpole, on their road to Bareilly, entered Shahjehanpur, without opposition, on the 30th of April. The people, who had deserted the town, were passed returning as our army proceeded on its way. The English Commander expected to be joined by three additional columns.

The second reverse which we have sustained took place near Arrah, the scene of a lamentable catastrophe in the early days of the struggle; and it was of a nature very similar to that previous disaster. A force of three hundred men, under Captain Legrand, advanced from Arrah, and followed the enemy into the jungle, where it was defeated. Three officers and one hundred and thirty-three men were killed, and two guns were lost. The reverse took place in an attempt which was being made to intercept Kooer Singh, who, with about two thousand rebels, was making for the Ganges, which he succeeded in crossing on the 5th of April, though hotly pursued by Brigadier Douglas, by whom he had been driven from Azimgurh. The rebel chief arrived at Jagespore on the 22nd; since which date Douglas's brigade has also crossed the river. Sir Edward Lugard, with the rest of the division, was to cross on the 3rd of May. Kooer Singh is reported to have died of wounds.

The third misfortune is reported to have taken place at Futtahpore; but we are as yet in ignorance as to the circumstances.

Brigadier Cotton has had several engagements with the rebels of the Swat country, and has achieved great success.

Telegrams from various sources record as follows:—

"Body was taken by General Whitelock on the 19th of April, after an engagement in which the enemy lost five hundred men and four guns. The Kotah force has gone into quarters, with the exception of a small brigade ordered to proceed to Sir Hugh Rose's rear. Sir Hugh Rose marched from Jhansi for Calpee on the 26th. He was opposed at Koorch by a body of the enemy, estimated at seven thousand men, headed by the Ranees of Jhansi and Gutee Topee, the Nana's brother. The rebels were defeated; but the details and dates are unknown. General Whitelock captured Banda on the 19th of April, and had to march to Calpee on the following day. Sir Hope Grant has returned to Lucknow. Brigadier John, of the 60th Rifles, was successful (at the head of a Ghorka column) in reaching Moradad on the 26th of April, after three actions, and the capture of Nujeshabad and Nujeenah.

"General Penny was at Punaes on the 26th of April, and marched thence on that day to join the Commander-in-Chief. A telegram from Futtahpore, dated the 2nd of May, states that he had followed the rebels into an ambuscade at Ruporal, and that he was killed; but that the enemy was totally defeated by his troops."

The East India House telegram, published on Monday, states:—

"BENARES DIVISION.—An action with the rebels under Mahomed Hoosain and Colonel Rowcroft's force took place near Amorha, in the Gorakhpore District, on the 17th of April. The enemy were defeated, and pursued to their intrenchment, losing one gun and about one hundred men. The Yeomanry Cavalry behaved exceedingly well. Their loss was Cornet Troup and one private killed, four officers and seventeen men wounded.

"ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—General Whitelock arrived at Budson on the 19th of April, having at Bhorangurh defeated the Nawab, who fled precipitately. General Whitelock captured four guns, and took possession of the city and palace of the Nawab. Eight guns were afterwards abandoned by the rebels and taken. One loss, one officer, Lieutenant Colbeck, 3rd Madras Europeans, killed; two officers wounded. It is reported from Calpee that Tantia Topee, the Ranee of Jhansi, and the Rajahs of Shahgur and Campoor, with 7000 men and five guns, are encamped at Koouch (?) to oppose Sir Hugh Rose. The Rao Sahid, with 1000 men and the relics of the Banda Nawab's force, is at Jubulpore with three guns to oppose General Whitelock at Calpee, where there are 2000 men and three guns. There is nothing of importance to report from the Agra and Meerut divisions.

"ROHILKUND DIVISION.—Majoo Khan, a rebel leader of some note, was seized by Captain Angelo, of Coke's Kilia. Twenty-eight guns have been captured by this column since it left Roorkee; six of these were taken on the 17th near Nagul, nine on the 18th in the fort of Nujeshabad, and ten on the 22nd at Nujeenah. Brigadier-General Walpole's division defeated the rebels on the 22nd of April; four guns were taken, and their baggage, camp equipage, &c., captured at Allyganj, after a long pursuit. The Ramgunga has thus been turned, and the bridge at Allyganj secured for the passage of the siege train. Brigadier Penny's brigade crossed the Ganges at Meesoo on the 27th of April, and will probably proceed towards Budson, joining the Commander-in-Chief before he reaches Bareilly.

"BENGAL—ARRAH.—A party consisting of 250 Europeans, 150 Sikhs, with two mountain-train howitzers, from Arrah, under the command of Captain Legrand, attacked Koer Sing near Inide Espore (Jugdespoor?) on the 23rd of April. They were repulsed with the loss of three officers—Captain Legrand, Lieutenant Massye, and Dr. Clark, of her Majesty's 36th Regiment—and a large number of men. Two guns were spiked and abandoned. Sir E. Lurgard had since crossed the Ganges. The Shannon Naval Brigade, which was returning to Calcutta, has been stopped at Tassean and Sherghat, and the Indian Naval Brigade has moved to Patna."

A supplement to this intelligence says:—

"ROHILKUND.—Brigadier Pennefather attacked the rebels on the 30th of April, about ten miles from Budson, and defeated them, taking several guns.

"GAWNPUR DISTRICT.—A party of rebels, about 1000 strong, surprised the police and the Tehsildar establishment on the 2nd of May. The Tehsildar was wounded, and a small amount of treasure lost. Rusoolsbad has again been threatened.

"PUNJAB.—The field force under General Sir Sidney Cotton attacked and burnt Tanota on the 25th of April. The rebel chief of that place suffered great loss in property; about twenty of his followers were killed and wounded in the attack. There was no loss on our side. One of the new Punjab regiments under Lieutenant Thewell distinguished itself greatly.

"JHANSI.—Sir Hugh Rose will effect a junction with General Whitelock before attacking Calpee. On the

25th of April, the father of the Ranees of Jhansi was executed at Jhansi.

"RAJPOOTANA.—A strong brigade under Colonel Smith left Kotah on April 24th to co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose, and protect that officer's rear. The disarming in Guzerat proceeds successfully. Preparations are in progress for carrying out the measure in Cambay. The insurgent Bhells and Mearamees, after their defeat at Amba Panee on April 11th, fled across the Norbudda, and are being followed up by the Lutuora field force. The Sawan Desseynes have come into the Sawant Warree territory with few followers, and are hiding in the jungles."

All is well in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Lord Canning is said to have resigned.

It is with deep regret that we announce the decease of Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., who died at Cawnpore of small-pox on the 27th of April. His ship was the Shannon, and he was commander of the Naval Brigade serving in the Bengal Presidency. He was the third son of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He distinguished himself greatly with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, until he was disabled by wounds and fatigue. A severe wound which he received at the capture of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell appears to have rendered the subsequent attack of small-pox fatal. His men beloved him as a seaman of the true English order, and he is said to have possessed many of the qualities of Nelson.

The inactivity of the Bombay market has increased, and prices have generally decreased. Freight continue depressed, and the money market is very tight.

Mr. Herward Wake, the gallant leader of the defence of Arrah, has arrived in England from Calcutta on sick leave. Sir John Inglis, the defender of Lucknow, has also reached this country.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The latest news from the disturbed districts, transmitted from the *Bombay Standard* office, May 8th, is of a very serious character, and shows that the work still before us will demand all our exertions. The communication states:—

"We have had fourteen actions with the enemy in the course of the fortnight, in two of which we suffered reverses. The Governor-General's Proclamation has not succeeded in soothing the landholders of Oude, nor in tranquillizing the country. All the great leaders of the rebellion are still at large. At least 150,000 men are in arms against us. Our troops must keep the field till the rains, and commence a new campaign in October. It will require eighteen months with 40,000 men from England, to close the war. Lord Ellenborough's India Bill is universally ridiculed and disapproved of.

"The Commander-in-Chief, with about 16,000 men and 40 guns, is close on Bareilly, which by this time is probably in our hands. General Rose has advanced on Calpee, and is expected to commence the cannonade by the 10th of May. General Whitelock follows him from the south-west. General Penny from the north-east. A portion of Roberts's force covers his flanks."

#### REWARDS TO FAITHFUL HINDOOS.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman*, writing from Chuprah on the 9th of April, says:—

"There was an impressive scene here the other day which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. All the gentlemen of the station and a great portion of the native community met together to see certain loyal subjects and faithful servants presented with rewards that had been sent up for them by Government. Two Mahomedan Zemindars received each a gold watch and chain for having hospitably entertained and afforded shelter to Messrs. Lynch and M'Donell, when circumstances compelled them to quit Sowan, and they were trying to get away from the bloodthirsty Sowars of Segowlie. A splendid sword was given to a Hindoo Darogah on account of his having sent notice of the approach of the mutinous irregulars, by which the above Government officers had time to escape with their lives. And at the same time medals were presented to some Sikhs who had nobly rallied round the Europeans confined in the fortified house at Arrah."

#### SEPOY VINDICTIVENESS.

A private of the 60th Rifles relates (in a letter dated March 15th) an incident of the march from Meerut with General Penny's column:—

"We yesterday had a terrible sight on our march through Gungree; the brutes (Sepoys) had torn up our dead, and stuck them up in different parts of the plain. Those poor lifeless lumps of clay were the men and officers of the 6th Carabiners and the 3rd Bengal Infantry, who fell several months ago."

#### SCARCITY OF FOOD IN LOWER BENGAL.

Under this heading, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The rebellion in the upper provinces is now producing, as one of its consequences, a marked effect on the prices of the staple articles of food in Lower Bengal. Rice and mustard oil are the two articles which are most extensively consumed in the ordinary diet of the great mass of the native population. They are both nearly doubled in price as compared with their prices at

the same date last year. All kinds of edible peas and grains within the reach of the lower classes have increased in cost in the same proportion. Not only is the price of rice increased, but it is difficult to obtain rice of good quality. Whatever the intrinsic value of the grain, unless rice has been kept a year, or upwards, it is not considered by the natives to be wholesome. New rice produces indigestion and leads to a variety of ailments, it is said; and Government recognizes this fact in its ordinary contracts for supplies of the article. But old rice is now obtained with difficulty in the markets. The reason assigned for this state of things is, not only that the disturbances have prevented the usual large quantities of rice and pulse from coming down to Calcutta, but that Government has made immense purchases of stores to be sent up country; and further, perhaps, that speculators are keeping back supplies in hopes of still greater advances in prices. There has been hope lately of rain falling, but as yet only disappointment has attended the expectation; and the consequence is, that green vegetables and all esculents of the gourd kind are comparatively scarce. All this is leading to a good deal of distress among certain classes."

#### SIR HUGH ROSE'S OPERATIONS.

A communication from Sir Hugh Rose to Lord Elphinstone, dated Dooch, May 3rd, via Indore, May 8th, says:—

"As soon as Jhansi, and my sick and wounded whom I leave there, and the road from Jhansi to Goona, were secured from the advance of the Kotah rebels, and the late garrison of Chundaire, which made incursions on that road after the capture of Jhansi, I marched with the first brigade from Jhansi to Dooch and Calpee. I had previously, on the 21st ultimo, sent Major Gall, with two squadrons of the 14th Dragoons and three 9-pounders, on the road to Calpee, to watch the movements of the enemy, and to support Major Orr, whom I had sent from Jhansi across the Betwa to Mhow, to clear that part of the country of rebels stated to be there, with orders to rejoin me on the road to Calpee. Major Orr found no rebels at Mhow; but beyond Goorossal, near the Betwa, a little fort, Goorwall, with forty rebels and three cannon, surrendered to him. I directed Major Orr to advance to the Betwa, and prevent the passage of the river by the Rajahs of Baupore and Shahgur, and then march southwards. The two Rajahs, leaving a portion of their force at Kotra, opposite to Major Orr, crossed the river higher up, and have gone southward, with one gun and part of their force.

"Major Orr crossed the river at Kotra, attacked the rebels there, and took one gun. I sent Major Gall from here against the garrison of Lahar, a garrison with one gun belonging to the Rajah of Sumpur, because they had betrayed an outpost of Hyderabad cavalry to the rebel cavalry, in Koonch. Major Gall blew in the gate, stormed the garrison, and killed all the rebels in it—71 in number. They were disguised Sepoys of the 12th Bengal Native Infantry, and fought to the last. My second brigade, with the exception of the large part of it left for the protection of Jhansi, having joined me to-day, I march to-morrow against Koonch, where Tautra Topee and the Ranees of Jhansi have concentrated a considerable force of Sepoys from Calpee—Klayatree, regular and irregular mutinous cavalry—for the purpose of opposing my march to Calpee. Sir Robert Hamilton, at my request, has written to General Whitelock that it is very desirable that his second brigade should move on and occupy the fort of Tal Behat, or Mhow, for the purpose of opposing the rajahs of Baupore and Shahgur. The brigade would also protect General Whitelock's rear."

As announced above, Sir Hugh Rose, subsequently to writing the foregoing, engaged the enemy at Kooreh, killing five hundred of them.

#### THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND LORD CANNING'S PROCLAMATION.

On the order of Parliament, a copy has been issued of a letter (dated May 18th) from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General in Council. We here read:—

"Our political letter of the 5th of May has apprised you of our strong sense of the distinction which ought to be maintained between the revolted Sepoys and the chiefs and people of Oude, and the comparative indulgence with which, equally from justice and policy, the insurgents of that country (other than Sepoys) ought to be regarded. In accordance with these views, we entirely approve the guarantees of life and honour given by the proposed proclamation to all talukdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who should make immediate submission, surrender their arms, and obey the orders of the British Government, provided they have not participated in the murder of Englishmen or Englishwomen. . . . His Lordship must have been well aware that the words of the Proclamation, without the comment on it which we trust was speedily afforded by your actions, must have produced the expectation of much more general and indiscriminate dispossession than could have been consistent with justice or with policy. We shall doubtless be informed, in due course, of the reasons which induced the Governor-General to employ those terms, and of the means which, we presume, have been taken of making known in Oude the merciful character which we assume must still belong to

your views. . . . We accordingly have to inform you that, on receiving communication of the papers now acknowledged, the Court of Directors passed the following resolution:—

“Resolved.—That, in reference to the despatch from the Secret Committee to the Governor-General of India, dated the 19th ult., with the documents therein alluded to, and this day laid before the Court of Directors, this court desires to express its continued confidence in the Governor-General, Lord Canning, and its conviction that his measures for the pacification of Oude and the other disturbed districts in India, will be characterized by a generous policy, and by the utmost clemency that is found to be consistent with the satisfactory accomplishment of that important object.”

#### THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Mr. Russell, writing to the *Times* from Lucknow, on April 5th, says:—

“It must be confessed that our position here, so far as it relates to the general attitude of the British army in India, is not, at first sight, very satisfactory. Sir Colin Campbell is thought by some to be guilty of great neglect because he is not covering the country with flying columns, and his conduct is reviving old Indian traditions against him. We are actually, it is said, at this moment in danger of having our communications with Cawnpore interrupted at any time, for the enemy are reported to be at Hurha, within two miles of the road between Bunnell and the Ganges, and we hear that some 14,000 men are assembled at Bitowlie, which is situated on a loop of the Gogra, due east of Burae. ‘Why does not Sir Colin go out and thrash those fellows?’ is the angry demand of all civilians, and of some soldiers. Well, it is probable that Sir Colin Campbell thinks that in the first place his troops would never be able to inflict such punishment on the enemy as would prevent their assembling in another place, and that the efforts of the Chiefs will disperse these people. He may object to exposing his soldiers in useless forays, or he may be devising some grand scheme of general suppression. It is useless to deny that, whatever may be the causes of the delay, and whatever may be even its effects, there is one point of view in which its consequences appear deplorable, and that is to be taken from the financial side of the question. Our transport costs about 10,000/- per diem. The possession of India will soon become dear, indeed, if this army, with its prodigious stores and its nomad population, its flocks and herds devastating the country—the paralysis of its presence—is to be maintained in a state of inactivity. And what if, after all, this inactivity should be but the prelude to an inevitable hot-weather campaign? For my own humble part, I am of opinion that no valid consideration connected with our position or movements is neglected or overlooked by the Commander-in-Chief, and that he is now acting, or rather is held inactive, under the pressure of questions with the nature of which we are not acquainted, and which it would be futile to pretend at present to investigate.

“The conduct of Maun Singh is calculated to give rise to serious suspicions. Here we have news that this man, who long ago promised to come in to Sir James Outram and make his submission, is about to go to Allahabad to meet Jung Bahadur, his friend and counsellor. He goes at a time when he is, according to his own account, suspected by the enemy and surrounded by them at his fortress of Shahjung. Such is the purport of the letter which he sent in to Lucknow. And yet he goes to Allahabad, where the Governor-General is receiving Jung Bahadur! In the same letter he tells Sir James Outram that ‘the people and the chiefs of Oude are against us to a man,’ and begs us to send a force to Shahjung to deliver him.

“The Moulvie, Ahmed Oollah Shah, has collected 3000 men and three guns at Barree, on the road to Kyrabad, and is plundering the small zemindars. Hux Pershawd, Chukledar of Kyrabad, has also assembled a body of troops to resist any attempt to establish the civil power in his district, and he has been joined by some of the talukdars of the surrounding country.”

The reader will compare for himself these statements and remarks with the later facts published above.

#### THE NATIVE REIGN AT LUCKNOW.

The *Harkara* describes the state of affairs during the short native reign in Lucknow:—

“A son of Wajid Alee, a boy of ten, was nominally king, but his mother acted as regent, and she again was directed by her paramour, Mummo Khan. The chief civil appointments were bought by their holders, who amassed lakhs, but declined to receive salaries till the English were expelled. The eunuchs of the Palace were the principal military leaders, and universal pillage appears to have been the order of the day. One Mussumut Abbasjee farmed the brothels of the city, for which he paid 60,000 rupees, and the civil and criminal courts, for which he paid 18,000 rupees.”

#### BRIGADIER WALPOLE'S REPULSE.

According to the full accounts of this disaster, published yesterday, the affair would seem to have been dreadfully mismanaged. The Brigadier, it is said, did not make the slightest reconnaissance, but at once led his men up to the fort, which was discovered to be surrounded by a ditch and high walls thickly

loopholed, whence the enemy poured a deadly fire of musketry, at the same time keeping themselves entirely out of harm's way. It was not until too late that the General ordered up the guns, and even then, it is added, they were placed in a position where they were of little use. There were not three hundred of the enemy in the fort; and under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that public feeling in India should be very strong against Brigadier Walpole, and should express a wish to see him brought to court-martial. Still, it would be well to withhold any positive opinion till after we have seen his own account. He is said to have had little previous experience in warfare. Mr. Russell writes:—

“At the very moment that the Sikhs and the 42nd were desperately clambering up the walls of the fort, helping each other by hand and leg and firelock, and just as they were getting at the enemy, they were recalled, and in their retreat they suffered as much as in the attack. It is stated that there was a passage where the cavalry could have got in, but that they were not permitted to make the attempt. The men were furious at the repulse, and clamoured loudly to be led to the assault. The Sikhs had lost Willoughby, and Cope was wounded. The 93rd had lost Adrian Hope. The 42nd left the bodies of Bramley, Douglas, and many gallant comrades behind them. In the middle of the fight Adrian Hope, ever regardless of his own life where the lives of his soldiers were concerned, rushed to the wall of the fort to withdraw the men. His aide-de-camp, Butter, said to him, ‘The fire is very hot, General.’ As he spoke, the Brigadier fell, shot from above through the neck, shoulder, and lungs. He said, ‘They have done for me—remember me to my friends,’ and died in a few seconds. At the funeral, which was most affecting, the 93rd wept like children for their beloved Colonel. There was not a dry eye in Bramley's company as his body was borne to the grave. His body and that of Douglas were recovered by the most daring gallantry, which will not, I trust, go unrewarded. When the men retired, Simpson, the quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, hearing that two officers were left on the ground, rushed out to the ditch of the work, and, seizing the corpse of poor Bramley, brought it in on his shoulders. He next started out and recovered the body of Douglas in the same way, and then, undeterred by the incessant fusilade of the enemy, this gallant soldier again and again renewed his labours, and never ceased till he had carried in the bodies of five more of his comrades. Two men were killed in attempting to imitate this noble soldier. Does he not well deserve the Victoria Cross?”

#### LETTERS FROM CHINA.

(From a Private Correspondent.)

Canton, April 12, 1855.

SURELY the time has arrived for the mingling of all things on earth—the time when the Briton shall lie down with the Tartar, finding him to be a lamb; and the remotest places, which have been for centuries sacred from intrusion, shall become common as Cheapside. At all events, it looks very like it when your own correspondent sits down to write to you, as I now do, in what a few weeks ago was the private chapel of the Canton Tartar General's yamun, and under the shadow, so to speak, of a large black slab covered with the fine flowering characters of that old Tmari language which has been mother of so many tongues, when an active Japanese ko, or personal servant, belonging to a friend, brings, for my cheroot, a lighted Chinese joss-stick which he has received out of a mysterious place, from an Indian *mistree*, or cook, who unites Arian with Portuguese blood,—and when, in order to take up my pen, I lay down, not a yellow volume relating to Buddha and Confucius, the genii of the place, but a review article treating of the Scottish philosophers Dr. Thomas Brown and Sir William Hamilton. And if to us these things appear a little strange, what must they be to the Cantonese? It is very amusing to penetrate into the remoter parts of this city. Foxy-looking dogs glance at the foreign devil, give a yell of terror, and bolt in all haste; little children tremblingly hasten to give the greeting *Chin-chin*, but speedily finding they are not devoured, venture to utter the insulting term *Fankqui*; and ancient women look out of their bleared eyes in mute amazement at having lived to see the day.

This yamun is a place worthy of the Thousand-and-One Tales. It is so constructed that it is scarcely possible to find one's way in it during the day, and utterly hopeless to do so at night. Its backbone is a series of magnificent sheds, adorned with paint and carving, supported on large wooden pillars, extending for at least a quarter of a mile, and the floor broken every twenty yards by platforms and low, broad staircases. From this central line there branch out buildings and sheds of all

variety, great and little, open and closed; and among these there are scattered, in the most unexpected places, huge trees and small gardens crowded with bamboos. Here the Commissioners live, and here are quartered some six or seven hundred English and French troops. Luxuries abound, but they are served in a rude way. Brandy-and-water is drunk out of teacups, excellent soup is ladled out with china basins, and undenial wax candles appear in black bottles. Everything is irregular and anomalous. War has never been proclaimed, and yet we have taken the city. The city has been taken, yet we are not in possession of it. Our troops occupy the yamun, yet no one knows where any one lives, and every one loses his way. It is a place for surprising occurrences of every kind, and where I accidentally met an old schoolfellow that I believed had been drowned off Balaklava. Generally speaking, the city of Canton is an imposition: its houses are miserably small and wretchedly crowded together; but the yamuns and halls of learning are really wonderful places. They all bear marks of neglect and decay, having been constructed when the city, and indeed the entire country, was in a much more flourishing condition than it is at present. Truly literature has been largely acknowledged at some time or other by the Cantonese; vast buildings, and quiet, unbragorous retreats have been provided for it, and these have been undisturbed, except by bats and learned mandarins, until our bomb-shells dropped in and our troops awoke the long silent echoes.

But I am not going to describe Canton at present. Our present position in it, which is far from satisfactory, is a much more important matter.

Whatever may be thought of the origin of the quarrel with Canton, mercy and common sense ought to have induced us to treat it in a more decisive and English way than we have done. It may be laid down as an axiom, that every governing power represents the general character of those it rules. When a people are unable to throw off a rule which has great faults, it is absurd and criminal to help them to do so without establishing a foreign rule; because, otherwise, having nothing better to fall back upon, they suffer the horrors of anarchy, and sometimes revolution, to no special end whatever. On the other hand, it is equally if not more criminal for a foreign power to interfere, as Russia did in Hungary, with the revolutionary party in any state; for men are slow to revolt; they only do so under great provocation, and revolution is the safety-valve of a state. While, then, it would be a serious crime in the European authorities in China to assist the Imperialists against the rebels, it is scarcely less improper in them to overthrow the mandarin rule without substituting their own. When Canton was taken, the majority of its inhabitants expected foreign rule. Having failed in their attempts to meet us in war and terrify us by assassination, they sank into a depth of submission proportionate to their previous height of presumption. Many of them were very glad at the discomfiture of the mandarins; and all the rebels of the south looked eagerly forward to the establishment of foreign rule, in the expectation of being able to do what now they cannot, however willing—namely, to lay down their arms, and betake themselves to peaceful industry, without incurring the risk of seeing their wives violated and their children butchered in cold blood. The little I have seen of high mandarins inclines me to think that many of them are men of great learning, intelligence, and humanity, but they are extremely inaccessible; they know little of the methods by which the people are “squeezed,” and the Chinese complain, in their figurative way, that there are as many evil demons round the mandarins as there are devils round the habitations of the dead.

However, instead of undertaking to govern the city, the plenipotentiaries acknowledged Fihkwei as their equal, and left him with full power, except in matters relating to foreigners. I had the pleasure of an audience with this functionary, and he struck me as likely to be a mere puppet in the hands of others. He is in bad health, is nearly seventy years old, and appears rather stupid. His power over the Chinese is very limited, or else he does not exercise it as he ought; for he has failed to prevent the enforcement of the decree prohibiting Chinese boats from going to Hong-Kong, and he allows the most of his officers to remain at Fatshan, where they are out of our power, are intriguing against us, and are collecting large bands of Braves.

The consequence of this *imperium in imperio* is

that the Cantonese are being impressed with the idea that, though the mandarins may not be able to meet us in open fight, they are likely to be more than a match for us, in the long run, by virtue of cunning and diplomacy. The heads of the Yeh party, now at Fatshan, have determined to inflict cruel punishment on all the Chinese who have been guilty of aiding foreigners; and Pihkwei helps them in carrying out this cunning design. I saw numbers of men in the Canton prisons who, there is no moral doubt, have committed no other crime; and most of them had been tortured by having the ankle-bone smashed to a jelly with large bars of iron, or their fetters driven into the leg. A few days ago a number of our Coolie corps, or men employed by us in carrying, disappeared. One of them, who contrived to escape, gave information of their having been imprisoned by Pihkwei; and when released by interference of the Commissioners, some of them were found to have been flogged almost to pieces, while others had had red-hot wires run through their feet. This, you will say at home, afforded an excellent opportunity for the Commissioners to come down on the Chinese Governor; but not so; the Chinese are too acute for that. First, it was explained that the Coolies had been caught plundering. When it was said that even then the native authorities ought to have handed them over to the Commissioners, the answer was, that the Coolies had not their jackets on, and never said anything about their employ. To this it might have been replied that they are of a peculiar caste, speaking a peculiar language, scarcely intelligible to the Cantonese, and that almost all the men of that class in Canton are in our employ; but, no doubt, other excuses would have been invented. Talk of the moral effect of our occupation of Canton! it will be more than neutralized by the Chinese finding we give them no adequate protection from the cruelty of their own rulers. Having the power of imprisoning and torturing, these rulers can prevent their subjects complaining to the foreigner by the terror of their rule, the use of their spies, and the innumerable false pretences under which they and their agents can take shelter. It is extremely difficult for a foreigner here to procure a Chinese servant. I took one, a young lad, up with me from Hong-Kong; and the first time I asked him to go through the streets along with me, he did so quite willingly, but no threats or persuasion could induce him to repeat the experiment. And this state of matters is beginning to tell upon our own safety. Last evening, a soldier, one of our police, was cut down, though accompanied by others; and at this moment I have just been disturbed by hearing brickbats thrown over the walls of the yamen for the purpose of striking the sentries walking within. I should not be in the least surprised if a number of Braves were secretly brought into the city, if all our police were cut off some fine evening, and if the yamen itself were attacked by night, when, in the darkness and confusion, the superiority of our arms would not be felt.

I am sorry that it is impossible for me to write more before the mail leaves, but shall soon return to this important subject.

#### AMERICA.

The alleged outrages committed by our cruisers on American vessels supposed to be engaged in the slave trade continue to excite warm discussion in America, and seem to promise a painful subject for international disputes. The United States Government has given orders to all the collectors of Customs to report all outrages committed by the British in the Gulf of Mexico; and directions have been issued for fitting out the frigate Saratoga at New York and the brig Dolphin at Boston for the strengthening of the Gulf squadron. The New York press has commented on the acts of our cruisers with considerable warmth. The President has demanded explanations from England and Spain in connexion with this subject; and the Colorado, which left Norfolk (U. S.) on the 12th ult., has specific orders for the home squadron to stop these interferences from any quarter whatever. Three frigates, also, have been sent to the scene of operations. "Several new instances of the boarding of American vessels by British cruisers," says the *New York Times*, "are reported. Captain Foulkes, of the ship Tropic Bird, states that on the 2nd of May, while on his passage home from Port-au-Prince, he was brought to and boarded by the British gunboat Jasper. The Jasper fired a gun, when Captain Foulkes ran up his colours and kept on his course; two other guns were fired, a shot passing over the stern of the Tropic Bird. On hearing-to an officer from the Jasper came on board, and explained that that vessel was on the look-out for slavers, and suspected this one. Captain Foulkes was compelled to show his papers, and the

officer then left, threatening, however, to fire into the ship if it sailed away before he left, which threat was disregarded, and nothing more happened. As to the case of the bark W. H. Chandler, Captain Gage explains that he was boarded by an officer from the Styx, but that the conduct of that personage was not so ungentlemanly as has been reported. Captain Rawley, of the brig Martha Gilchrist, reports having been boarded, while lying in the harbour of Sagua la Grande, by a boat from a British vessel, but adds that he experienced no disrespectful treatment other than the fact of the visit of an armed force." According to another account, Captain Loring, of the American brig Wingold, which arrived at Boston on the 16th ult., reported that on the 30th of April, after leaving Sierra Morena, he was fired into by a British cruiser. One of the balls was buried in the mainmast, close to the captain's head. This vessel was afterwards boarded by a fully armed boat's crew, who insisted on examining the brig's papers. A party of marines from an English cruiser has ransacked the plantations at one of the Cuban outposts in search of Bonzal negroes. The captain of the port is to be tried for not resisting the search. Several other cases have also been detailed.

The Senate, on the 18th ult., unanimously adopted Mr. Seward's resolution for inquiring into the facts in question. The official correspondence is published. Secretary Cass demands a discontinuance of the searching of American vessels, and says that any damages arising in the matter are expected to be compensated by Spain, or that she is to interpose with Great Britain. The Government has addressed Lord Napier on the subject, and Mr. Dallas has received instructions to demand compensation for the outrages, and to insist peremptorily on a cessation of them.

The Senate Committee of Ways and Means, after conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury, has determined to bring in a bill authorizing a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, in lieu of a further issue of Treasury notes.

The advices from Kansas contain reports of depredations committed by a large body of bandits.

Mr. Henry William Herbert, a literary man of some ability in New York, has committed suicide by shooting himself. His father was Dean of Manchester, England. Previously to committing the act, he wrote a long address to the press of his adopted country; also one to the coroner. Domestic differences appear to have prompted him to self-destruction.

The accident on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railway caused the death of the conductor, fireman, and engineer. Nine persons have lost their lives by a fire at Chicago.

A possibility appears to be opened of a peaceful settlement of the Utah question. The United States commissioners have proceeded to Salt Lake City, to confer with the Mormons, who are reported to be ready to receive them in a friendly spirit. Another rumour is, that the greater number of the Mormons have left Utah.

General Juarez has fled from Colima, Mexico, alarmed by the threatening aspect of affairs, and has taken up his head-quarters at Vera Cruz. The revolutionists under Vidauri are achieving great successes; but the whole country is in a state of anarchy. Trade is paralyzed, and the roads are infested with brigands. The French consul, in charge of the Spanish consulate at Tampico, has sent to General Concha, requesting a frigate with which to menace Garza if he continued to fire on the town.

Captain Judkins, of the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, has been arrested at New York for an alleged violation of the Customs' Laws, in having, in obedience to the quarantine regulations, refused to allow a Custom-house officer, who was on board, to go on shore until the vessel was discharged from quarantine.

Some interesting items of Californian news are reported by the San Francisco correspondent of the *Times*, who, under date April 19th, writes:—"Vancouver's Island is about to get a very unexpected addition to her population from California. A bill to prohibit the immigration of negroes, and to place the coloured people now in the country under rather severe restrictions, is on its passage through our very enlightened Legislature. The coloured people, not wishing to submit to the degradation of this law, in case it passes, have determined to abandon a country which refuses to afford them ordinary protection; and have resolved to emigrate to the British possessions, where they hope to enjoy a freedom and a security churlishly denied them by their own countrymen. The same bill prohibits the immigration of Chinese, and debars those already here from working in the mines after six months from its passing. This monstrous measure has, I believe, passed both Houses, but has not yet become law. Perhaps the Governor may smother it. But this is doubted by persons who know his sentiments." The slave boy "Archy," whose case has already been mentioned in this journal, has been set free by the judiciary officer of the Federal Court.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

The condition of trade during the week ending last Saturday did not materially differ from what was reported of the previous week. The Whitsuntide holidays in some degree interfered with business in most places; but

a hopeful feeling pretty generally prevails, notwithstanding much present stagnation. Most of the manufacturers of woollen fabrics in the locality of Huddersfield are running full time, and are chiefly engaged on goods for the autumn and winter trade. At Belfast, business has increased, wages have risen, and the retail dealers, as a natural consequence, have obtained better custom; and, at Dublin, greater activity prevails. A communication from Sheffield mentions a curious fact: "Perhaps," says the writer, "the most notable thing connected with the trade of this locality is the constantly increasing demand for steel, to supply the place of 'crinoline' in the expansion of ladies' dresses. For some time past there has been a large trade in the manufacture of this description of steel for the country and for export to the Continent, and now every mail from America brings orders for the same material to meet the requirements of the ladies of the United States. From the limited amount of machinery here for rolling the steel to its requisite thinness, great quantities are sent off in a partially completed state to be finished in America. The stocks there are so far unequal to the demand that the agent of one Sheffield house in the steel trade recently wrote that they were 'bursting for more crinoline steel,' and requested that it should be sent by steamer, instead of the usual less expensive mode of shipment by sailing vessels. With some firms here it is a serious question whether, in the endeavour to satisfy this demand, it would be prudent to erect machinery specially adapted for the purpose."

The general business of the port of London continued active during the week ending last Saturday. The number of ships reported inward was 266. The number cleared outward was 114, including 10 in ballast; and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 71.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which it belongs.

DR. ARNOLD.

**FRANCE.**  
AN infamous act of celebration was perpetrated on Thursday week by the officers in garrison at Versailles. Lieutenants Rogé and Hyenne, the two persons concerned in the duel with M. de Pène, were on that day summoned before the Juge d'Instruction at Versailles, to be interrogated on the subject of the encounter. After the examination, they were entertained at a banquet by their fellow officers. "The Colonel Commandant," says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "met them as they came out of the Judge's office, and escorted them to the mess-room. The band played during dinner. The two honoured guests sat on the right and left hand of the colonel. At dessert a toast was drunk 'to the health of the conqueror and the future success of the cause.' Both were seconds in the duel, and M. de Hyenne was afterwards a principal—the one who inflicted the two wounds. The profligate wickedness of the banquet almost exceeds belief."

The Minister of the Interior has addressed further instructions to the Prefects on the subject of the sale of the landed property of the charitable establishments in France, which materially modify the effect of his previous circular.

The French officers appointed to form part of the mission to Persia have received orders from the Minister of War to prepare for their departure. They are to report themselves to the General commanding at Marssilled by the 7th June at the latest.

Marshal Narvaez, accompanied by M. Marfori (late Mayor of Madrid) and Brigadier Henriquez, arrived in Paris on Sunday morning.

The *Paris* announces that M. de Lamartine's saddle horses were sold last Saturday at St. Point, and that the furniture of his château of Monceau is shortly to be sold to satisfy one of his creditors.

The *Courrier de Lyon* denies the truth of the assertion that the sentence of death on Lieutenant de Mercy, who killed a brother officer, has been commuted.

The Tribunal de Commerce of Nancy, acting against the generally received opinions on the subject of the usury laws, has just decided that a private banker is justified in lending at a higher rate of interest than six per cent., when the Bank of France raises its discount beyond that limit.

The screw transport *Loire*, which recently sailed from Brest, with convicts for Cayenne, had on board Radio, the confederate of Orsini in the attempt of the 14th of January.

The Emperor's health is said to be somewhat doubtful, owing to the gradual yielding of the spine, which occasions the necessity of support in walking. Trat, the professor of gymnastics, is about to try on the Emperor his system of "regeneration by the renewal of the exhausted fluids," in which magnetism is reported to have a large share.

A convention has been concluded and signed between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua on the one part, and M. Félix Belly, acting on behalf of M. Millaud and Co., of Paris, on the other, relative to the concession of an interoceanic canal by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua.

M. de Lossepe has arrived in France from Constanti-

now, with, it is said, the tacit authorization of the Porte for the construction of the Suez Canal, the works for which will soon commence.

## RUSSIA.

A violent collision has occurred between the Circassians and the Russian garrison of Ekaterinodar, in which the latter are reported to have lost five hundred men. The whole population of the Little Tschetina, in the Caucasus, amounting to 12,000 or 15,000, are emigrating into Russia, under the protection of Russian troops. They have burnt their *outa*, or fortified villages.

Schamyl, at the last date, was collecting troops. His movements were closely watched by the Russians.

## MONTENEGRO.

The English war steamer Coquette has entered the port of Ragusa. Two French liners have left Gravosa; but they have received orders to remain in the Adriatic till they receive further instructions.

The Moniteur publishes a long and not very clear letter from Prince Danilo of Montenegro to the French consul at Scutari in reference to the recent operations with the Turks. The object appears to be to show that the attack on the Ottoman army at Grahovo was not during a truce.

A whole Turkish division has embarked for Montenegro, and a large force of men and artillery has already arrived at Gravosa.

On the receipt of the French and Russian note, the Porte agreed to suspend hostilities against Montenegro; but great astonishment was felt in official quarters as soon as it became known that, notwithstanding this arrangement, a French squadron had arrived in the Adriatic. A Cabinet Council was at once held, the result of which has not transpired.

## AUSTRIA.

On Whit Monday, there was a Musical Academy in the State Lunatic Asylum, Vienna, and among the singers was the celebrated Staudigl, who for some time past has been in a state of mental alienation. No strangers were present at the concert; but it is said that the utmost order prevailed.

## ITALY.

Another shock of earthquake has been felt at Naples. The King has declined the proposal of mediation in the affair of the Cagliari, but has accepted that of arbitration, on the condition that the case should be referred to a great Power.

The Official Gazette of Milan, of May 28, announces the premature death of Gaetano Motelli, one of the most celebrated sculptors in Italy. Several of his statues were sent to the Universal Exhibitions of London, Paris, and New York.

The vote of 1,600,000l. for the defences of Genoa has been carried in the Turin Chambers by a large majority.

## TURKEY.

The Greeks in Candia have risen against the authorities under the pretext of being aggrieved by the tax for exemption from military service. Reinforcements, however, have arrived. The insurgents demand the recall of Vely Pacha, and the same privileges as those enjoyed by the island of Samos. There have also been several sanguinary conflicts near Smyrna between the Turks and the Greeks.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

## THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held last Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern; Lord Brougham in the chair. Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary, read the report, in which it was stated that "at the present moment the only country in the world which continues the slave trade is Spain. A sum of 400,000l. had been paid by England to Spain to compensate her for the losses which she would sustain by the emancipation of her slaves, and the society considered the time had arrived when measures should be adopted by this country to compel Spain to pursue an honest course in this matter. From information received by the society, it appeared that the number of slaves annually landed in Cuba was not less than from 15,000 to 20,000. The native trade of Africa had greatly increased. Not less than 20,000 tons of palm oil had been shipped from the Bight of Benin, and the exports of cotton had in seven years increased from 280lb. to 4,000,000lb. An attempt was being made to revive the slave trade by France, under the insidious guise of importing free labourers from Africa. Active measures had been taken by a certain party in this country to introduce a similar plan, to which the attention of the society was most energetically directed. A bill had been passed by the Jamaica Legislature giving encouragement to this system; but, by the exertions of the society, the bill had been disallowed by her Majesty's Government."

Lord Brougham said that, breaking through his rule of not attending public meetings, he had thought it right to add one more effort to the great cause of the emancipation of the blacks "before descending into the state of slumbering, feeble, unreasoning, and narrative old age." Adverting to the system of alleged "free emigration" from the coast of Africa, Lord Brougham said it was a gross abuse of language to call such emigration "free," and observed:—"I lately had occasion to see some most respectable and gallant officers who had served in the French navy during the Crimean war,

and who had lately been on the coast of Africa as superintendents of the shipment of those so-called free negroes. I found from them that the mortality on board the vessels—with all the excellent regulations of the French Government—was, on a thirty days' voyage from Africa to Guadeloupe and Martinique, as much as ten per cent. in those thirty days. On my asking how the men were obtained, I learnt that every one of them was a slave, purchased for the purpose of being taken on board the French ships. They were slaves brought up to the coast from the interior, and then liberated, in order to be put on board under indentures, of which those poor negroes, being no doubt excellent French lawyers, must be supposed to understand the exact nature, binding them to service for a number of years. It is said that we in England have no right to complain, because we ourselves supply our colonies with coolies from India and China, and therefore the French and Spaniards have a right to take negroes from Africa. It is to Cuba alone to which these men are sent, and, depend upon it, unless you blockade the ports of Cuba it is in vain to expect that the system can be put down. I agree with those who think that the better course to take is not to trust to any blockade of the Cuban coast, but to do all we can in concert with the French Government in order to obtain the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba itself. The instant that emancipation takes place, there would be an end to all speculation on the part of our kinsfolk in America to obtain possession of Cuba, for the great object of those who entertain that notion is to obtain increased preponderance of the Slave States in the Union." Lord Brougham denied that there was any parallel between our importation of coolies and the "free emigration" system, though he had always objected, and did still object, to our employment of coolies. With respect to the working of free labour in the West Indies, his Lordship said that experience had shown its complete success. "I find that Mr. Governor Hincks, writing from Barbadoes in the present year, says that there is one estate which during the time of slavery was worked by two hundred and thirty slaves, and which was sold for 15,000l. Since emancipation, it has been worked by sixty free labourers and thirty children, and it has produced three times the quantity of sugar which it formerly did, and was sold last year for 30,000l. It might be the case that in some of the West India islands there was a want of hands, but a noble friend of mine, Lord Douglas, who owns large property in Tobago, went over a short time since to look into the matter for himself. He set to work and introduced plough husbandry and cattle. He had his prejudice against so doing, like other people; but these have been entirely removed by the results which have followed. The utmost exertions are, in my opinion, still necessary for the purpose of preventing that falsely called system of free emigration from the coast of Africa. It is neither more nor less than a revival of the African slave trade."

Several resolutions (affirming the success of the emancipation of the slaves, and the desirability of cultivating cotton by free labour) were then unanimously passed.

## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Friday week in the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the condition of animals in this country had greatly improved, owing to the exertions of the society. A society with the same benevolent object has been established within the last year at Wick, Caithness; and it has been of great service in that district, where the treatment of animals has hitherto been exceedingly bad. The condition of horses used by tourists in Scotland has been greatly ameliorated; and a society recently established in France has offered two medals to two Englishmen who might be chosen from amongst those remarkable for their kind treatment of animals under their charge. The report was adopted on the motion of Sir John Scott Lillie, seconded by Captain Nugent. The mover mentioned the circumstance that Mr. Rarey, the celebrated horse-tamer, had been marked for the especial approval of the society, by reason of the services he had evidently rendered in breaking and taming the horse. That gentleman having preferred the more marked distinction of a medal to a gift of any pecuniary nature, the committee had awarded him a medal of the value of twenty guineas.

## PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY.

The first anniversary festival of this society took place on Tuesday night at the London Tavern, and was presided over by Mr. Dickens. The object of the society is to provide available open spots for playgrounds in populous districts, so that the children of the poor may be taken out of the streets which so often prove their ruin. Mr. Dickens, in a speech full of pleasant and good feeling, said that, with respect to two parishes, St. Pancras and Marylebone, two benevolent ladies had come forward and pledged themselves to subscribe 1000l. each, provided the remaining necessary funds could be obtained from other sources. It was, in fact, therefore, with a view to a trial of the experiment in these two parishes that he appeared before them that evening. The health of the chairman, and of the ladies, were the two concluding toasts. The last was proposed by the chairman, who vowed that he would not preside at another dinner unless the ladies also dined—an announcement which was received with enthusiastic

cheers. The list of subscriptions during the evening amounted to 578l. 6s.

## BANQUET TO GENERAL WILSON.

The members of the Oriental Club entertained Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., the conqueror of Delhi, at a banquet on Wednesday evening. Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., was the chairman. The guest of the evening, in replying to the toast of his health, said, speaking of the forces which took Delhi:—

"Not the least noble part of their conduct, in my opinion, was, that though flushed with victory, and their blood roused to the highest pitch, they still obeyed the call that was made upon them, and not a single woman or child was ill-used or ill-treated either by a European or a native soldier belonging to our force. (Cheers.) It has been stated in the public prints, and also, as I am told, in Parliament, that such was not the case, and that women had actually been ruthlessly murdered. That I most emphatically deny. (Cheers.) Not one single instance I repeat, of any woman or child having been ill-treated ever came to my knowledge, and I took great pains to inquire into this matter. (Renewed cheers.) Gentlemen, I have also to acknowledge your kind recognition of my humble services before Lucknow; and I can only say it is a pride and a gratification to me to have served under so gallant a commander as Sir Colin Campbell. (Cheers.) In the name of the army which served before Delhi, I beg, gentlemen, again to return you my most sincere thanks."

Several other speeches were made before the company broke up.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

MURDER NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A murder has been committed at the village of St. Anthony's, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which appears to have arisen entirely from religious differences which have existed between the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants of the place. A few evenings ago, a newly married couple, named Mearns, were returning home late in the evening, when they met on the road Mrs. Mearns's brother-in-law and two other men, who all proceeded homewards with them. They had just reached the outskirts of St. Anthony's, and were passing a public-house in which an Orange lodge is said to be held, when Mrs. Mearns's brother-in-law was suddenly fired upon by some person in a group of men collected outside the building. His brother and sister-in-law, who were in advance of him, being startled by the report of the pistol, turned round and saw their relative stretched prostrate, bleeding, and surrounded by several men, one of whom ran a knife into him in several places. He died almost immediately from the effects of his wounds. Four men have been apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the affair.

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.—The convicts on board the ship Julia, of Bombay, bound for Singapore, mutinied while the vessel was at sea. Captain Pettick acted with the greatest promptitude and courage; but it was not until he had shot two of the convicts dead that the movement was put down.

## GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A "GAME at definitions" was played last Saturday in the Court of Exchequer. An appeal was made against the verdict of a jury at an action for slander tried before Mr. Justice Erie at Maidstone. The imputed slander consisted in the application to the plaintiff by the defendant of the word "blackleg." On the question coming before the Court of Exchequer, there was considerable conversation among the Judges and counsel as to the precise meaning of the word, and as to whether or not it was actionable. Great was the display of legal wit and subtlety, and much laughter was the result. Mr. Sergeant Shee moved to set aside the verdict and to enter a nonsuit, or for a new trial, and Mr. Edwin James, in showing cause against the rule, said that the court were called upon to put a legal construction on the word "blackleg." The term did not occur in Johnson's Dictionary, but, on the authority of Webster, "Blackleg" is a term applied to notorious gamblers and cheats." By the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 109, sec. 17, the act for amending the law of gaming, cheating at cards, &c., was made an indictable offence, and to call a man a blackleg was to charge him with such an offence. The defendant relied on the plaintiff having first called him a Jew pig. The Lord Chief Baron: "No, only a pig." (Laughter.) Mr. James: "Well, a pig, which, from its association with pork, was supposed to be offensive to a Jew." (Renewed laughter.) The Lord Chief Baron: "I think the word blackleg is applied to any notorious gambler; but to infer that a man is a notorious gambler would not be actionable." Mr. James: "A 'leg' may be a person on the Turf; but, if you call him a blackleg, it imputes to him cheating. There would be no harm in calling an attorney a sheep, for that imputes innocence (laughter); but, if you call him a black sheep, it is clearly actionable." The Lord Chief Baron: "In the *Man of the World* Sir Pertinax Macscophant says to the chaplain, because he would not bring about an anair of gallantry, 'You are a black sheep.' Would the chaplain have had cause of action against Pertinax Macscophant?" (Laughter.) Mr. James: "If the

chaplain had been as attorney, he would." (Laughter.) In the course of the conversation, Mr. Baron Watson said:—"To call a man a black sheep is not actionable; but, if you call an attorney a black sheep, it is. Calling a man a cheat, imputing that he obtains money by false pretences, is actionable; but to call a man a cheat generally is not." It also appears that it is not actionable to apply to a man the complimentary terms "rascal" and "villain." Finally, the Lord Chief Baron said he was decidedly of opinion that it is not actionable to call a man a blackleg; but the learned Judges were at issue on this point, and, the Court being equally divided, the rule, according to practice, was discharged.

Three respectably dressed youths, of about sixteen or seventeen years of age, were charged on Tuesday at Worpeth-street with wilfully damaging trees in Victoria Park by tearing off large branches. The trees, it appears, suffer greatly from the selfish treatment of frequenters of the park; and they often die in consequence. Mr. D'Eyncourt fined the youths in various amounts.

A case arising out of the famous gold-dust robbery was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday. A rule had been obtained for rescinding an order made by two Judges in January, 1857, relative to the disposal of certain property found in the possession of Burgess, Pierce, and Tester, the convicts, and also the disposal of certain Turkish Bonds belonging to Agar, the principal agent in the robbery, who gave evidence on the trial. The order complained of directed the restitution of one-sixth of the property so found to the South-Eastern Railway Company, and the investment of the remaining five-sixths for the benefit of Fanny Kay and her child by the prisoner Agar. The Corporation of London claim the five-sixths under their charter, and also under the common law, as felon's chattels, and forfeited as such. Lord Campbell now said that the order must be quashed as far as the Turkish Bonds were concerned.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, the last examination of Davidson and Gordon was adjourned until the 7th of July, to enable the assignees to investigate the accounts and balance-sheet. Mr. Linklater having remarked that the assignees had reason to be satisfied with the recent conduct of the bankrupts, as they had been laborious and diligent in making out their accounts, the court ordered an allowance to be made them.

The House of Lords sat on Tuesday, by special appointment, as a Committee for Privileges, for the purpose of giving judgment on the claim of the Earl Talbot to the Earldom of Shrewsbury. The claim has been throughout strenuously opposed by Lord Edward Howard, the second son of the Duke of Norfolk, and by the Princess Doria Pamphili, and the Duchess of Sora, claiming as heiresses-at-law of the sixteenth Earl. Lord Cranworth, after recapitulating all the principal points of the evidence, moved that their Lordships do report to the House that the claimant, Earl Talbot, had made out his claim. Lord St. Leonards, Lord Wensleydale, and Lord Brougham having fully concurred, Lord Wensleydale, the Chairman of the Committee, put the question that the claimant should report that he had established his claim, which was agreed to, and thus Earl Talbot has proved his title to the premier earldom of England.

#### ASCOT RACES.

TUESDAY was the opening day at Ascot, and was marked with even more than an opening day's quietness. The races were—the TRIAL STAKES, of five sovereigns each, with fifty added, won by Mr. Leppington's Rosabel; the ASCOT DERBY STAKES, of fifty sovereigns each, won by Lord Derby's Toxophilite; the GOLD VASE, given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each, won by Mr. Howard's Soubry; the FIRST YEAR OF THE EIGHTH ASCOT BIENNIAL STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, with one hundred added, won by Baron Rothschild's Bastion; the ASCOT STAKES, of twenty-five sovereigns each, won by Mr. Mills's Pensioner; HANDICAP PLATE, of fifty sovereigns, for all ages, won by Mr. Stamford's Fractious; and SWEEPSTAKES of fifty sovereigns each, walked over by Mr. Gulliver's Apollo.

The racing on Wednesday was decided thus:—The CORONATION STAKES, of one hundred sovereigns each, won by Mr. J. Merry's Sunbeam. The ROYAL HUNT CUP, won by Mr. R. Eastwood's Hesperidus. The SECOND YEAR OF THE FIRST ASCOT BIENNIAL STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, with one hundred added, won by Mr. Howard's Eclipse. The WINDSOR CASTLE STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, with one hundred added, won by Sir C. Monck's Hepatica. The FERNHILL STAKES, of fifteen sovereigns each, won by Mr. S. La Mert's Zitella. SWEEPSTAKES, of fifteen sovereigns each, walked over by Lord Chesterfield's La Fille du Régiment.

Thursday was the CUP DAY, and a day of radiant summer weather. In the Royal Stand were the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Malakoff; the Duke of Cambridge and other distinguished persons were also present; and the new Master of the Buck Hounds, Lord Sandwich, entered with great zest into the business of the day. The sport took the following order:—SWEEPSTAKES, of fifty sovereigns each; walked over by Mr. Payne's Turned Loose. The ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES, of one hundred sovereigns each, won by Sir J. Hawley's Fife-Island. The GOLD CUP, by subscription of twenty sovereigns each, with two hundred added from the funds

won by Mr. J. B. Starkey's Fisherman. The NEW STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, with one hundred added; won by Baron Rothschild's North Lincoln. The VISITORS' PLATE, of one hundred sovereigns, and twenty-five sovereigns horse, by subscription of five sovereigns each; won by Mr. Payne's Somerset and Mr. Howard's Queenstown. The ROYAL STAND PLATE, of two hundred sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each; won by Mr. W. S. S. Crawford's Zuyder Zee.

The races yesterday were—The FIRST CLASS WOKINGHAM STAKES; won by Greenwich Fair. The SOUTH-WESTERN PLATE; won by King of Scotland. The QUEEN'S GUINEAS (Fisherman beat Arcessum in a canter). The MEMBERS' PLATE; won by Little Cob. The SECOND CLASS WOKINGHAM STAKES; won by Admiralty. The GRAND STAND PLATE; won by Shirah.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE inspected the garrison and fortifications of Shersham last Saturday. While on parade, his Royal Highness requested one of the corporals to take off his cap, technically called "a Busby." He called the attention of his Staff and the colonel-commandant to the weight and the hard material of which the present "Busby" is made, and informed the colonel and Staff that he was glad to say a far more flexible material had been discovered, and that the new "Busby" which he intended to introduce would only be about one-third the weight of the hat in use.

LAUNCH AT DEPTFORD.—The ceremony of launching the Forte, 51 guns steam-frigate, took place at Deptford dockyard last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of the largest concourse of persons assembled at that dockyard for many years past. Among the company present were Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lady Pakington, and daughters. The "christening" was performed by Lady Pakington.

BANQUET TO AMERICAN OFFICERS.—Captain Hudson, of the United States steam-frigate Niagara, and his officers, were entertained on Friday week by Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., and the officers of the Impregnable, 104, flag of Port-Admiral Sir B. Reynolds, on board that ship in Hamoaze. Her quarter-deck and other parts were profusely and effectively decorated, and in the evening she was brilliantly illuminated. At dinner the healths of her Majesty and the President of the United States, proposed by Captain Stewart, who presided, were drunk with the accompaniment of the national anthem; after which, the prosperity of the United States, its navy and army, the officers of the Niagara, the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, and several other appropriate toasts were given and responded to most energetically.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Her Majesty's steamer Agamemnon, in company with the steam frigates Niagara, Valorous, and Gorgon, returned to Plymouth Sound on Thursday evening after their experimental cruise off the Bay of Biscay with the Atlantic telegraph cable. The experiments were quite satisfactory. The Agamemnon and Gorgon arrived in latitude 47.12 N., longitude 9.32 W., about two hundred miles from Ushant, on Monday afternoon, and left on Wednesday, having made several successful experiments. The weather was fine; depth of the sea, 2530 fathoms, or about 24 miles. The cable was spliced four times, and the Agamemnon and Niagara separated on one occasion nearly four miles. The expedition is appointed to start from Plymouth finally on the 16th.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE.

AN ARRIVAL FROM EUPATORIA.—The bark Ivy Green, Captain Lancaster, has arrived at Hull from Eupatoria, a port well known as the allies' landing place in the Crimea. She took out a cargo of coals from Newcastle for the Turkish Government at Constantinople, having been chartered to go to Eupatoria for a cargo of bones. While at Eupatoria the weather became more severe than had ever been remembered by any one in the place, and the ship was completely frozen up for three months. At the commencement of this severe weather Captain Lancaster's thermometer stood at 11 degrees in the inside of the cabin. He states that even the blankets in his bed were frozen to the ship's side and his breath congealed thereon. Neither Captain Lancaster nor his mate shaved during the time of the frost, and when they happened to go on to the deck from the cabin (which was on deck), their beards were sometimes so frozen and covered with icicles that both of them were unable to speak. So severe was the frost that on one occasion the captain was able to walk several miles on the Black Sea. There were also frozen up at Eupatoria seven sail of English transports, one French man-of-war, a Turkish and several other vessels, including some which had remained since the heavy gales which occurred there some time back. Captain Lancaster reports that the town itself is pretty much battered down, and it has not been repaired since the war.—*Eastern Counties Herald*.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.—The Russian ship Aiaotan, of Christianstadt, from Callao, with a cargo of guano, arrived at Cowes last Saturday, with her captain held in confinement by the crew, on account of an attempt which he had made to shoot the mate, a native of Ler-

wick, Shetland Isles. The mate was wounded, but not seriously. The captain is a Russian.

PIRACY AND MURDER AT SEA.—The Gallant, Captain More, from Shanghai to Bangkok, was brought back to Woosung on the 30th of March, the master, chief officer, and one seaman having been murdered by part of the crew, supposed to be Canton men, who made off with the treasure she had on board, valued at 12,000 lbs. The affair took place in the night of the 29th of March, whilst the vessel was at anchor off Blockhouse Island, in the Yang-Tze-Kiang.

#### OBITUARY.

MAJOR G. N. HARDINGE.—This gallant officer died at sea on the 16th of March, after thirteen years' service in the East, during which he greatly distinguished himself in several important actions. "Early in 1856," says *Allen's Indian Mail*, "his soldierly qualities were honourably recognised by Lord Dalhousie, who, on the recommendation of Sir Henry Lawrence, bestowed upon him the command of a regiment of Oude irregular cavalry. Having successfully organized this corps, and brought it into an apparently efficient state of discipline, its distinguished commander applied for leave to return to his native land to restore his health, shattered and impaired by such long and arduous service in an ungenial climate. His preparations for departure, however, were barely completed when the mutiny broke out, and a whole army turned upon its officers. It is almost needless to observe that at such a crisis all thoughts of home and self were at once laid aside, and the call of duty obeyed without a murmur. Throughout the siege of Lucknow Major Hardinge earned fresh distinction as Deputy Quartermaster-General. His staff engagements, however, sufficed not to keep him from the post of honour and of danger. On more than one occasion he is mentioned as heading a dashing sortie, and twice was he wounded. It is nothing strange that the toils and privations he endured in Lucknow should have completed the ruin of an already enfeebled constitution. In November, he was overtaken by a fatal illness, against which he vainly struggled for upwards of four months, but finally succumbed on the third day after embarking for Europe. He died at the early age of twenty-nine."

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM YATES PEEL, elder brother of the late Sir Robert Peel, died on Tuesday at Baginton Hall, Warwickshire. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1816; sat for many years in Parliament for various places; and was a Commissioner of the Board of Control in 1826, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1828, a Lord of the Treasury in 1830, and the same again in 1834-5. His principles were the same as those of his brother.

SIR WILLIAM PEEL.—The death of this gallant officer we have noticed under our Indian intelligence.

DR. QUEVAL, another French Republican refugee, died on Sunday, much regretted by his friends, especially by those who were his fellow exiles.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Prince Albert arrived at Ostend on the 26th ult., and left immediately by the express train for Cologne. He travels in the strictest incognito. On the 26th, he was at Coblenz, in company with his daughter, whom he accompanied as far as Stolzenfels.—The Royal visit to Birmingham will take place on Tuesday week, the 15th inst.—The Queen will visit Leeds about the end of August, on her way to Scotland, and will inaugurate the new Town Hall.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—Farming prospects in the north midland counties are generally of the most satisfactory character.

NEW ZEALAND.—There has been a very disastrous flood in New Zealand. Fourteen lives have been lost, and a large amount of property was carried away.

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL.—The Rev. Richard Elwyn, M.A., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected to the Head Mastership of the Charterhouse School. He had previously been second master.

THE AMOOR.—"Much interest has been felt here of late," says the San Francisco correspondent of the *Times*, "respecting the Russian possessions on the River Amoor. Several successful mercantile ventures have been made to the Amoor from San Francisco during the last year. These have hitherto been kept secret, but we are likely soon to have more information of the countries watered by this great river, which is said to be navigable for 2000 miles from its mouth. A war is expected between China and Russia, as you know, for the recovery of portions of the territory of the former appropriated by the latter Power."

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The second exhibition, for this season, of plants, flowers, and fruit, took place on Wednesday in the gardens of the society, Regent's Park, and gave great satisfaction.

MR. F. P. SMITH.—A dinner was given on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall, to Mr. F. P. Smith, whose name is known to the public in connexion with the adaptation. Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., presided, and presented Mr. Smith, in the name of the company present, and of absent subscribers, with a handsome silver and claret jug.

**LIGHTHOUSE FOR RUSSIA.**—An iron lighthouse has been constructed by Messrs. H. and M. D. Grissell, and erected upon their premises at the Regent's Canal Iron-works, Hoxton. It is to be finally erected upon the island of Seiskar, in the Gulf of Finland, about forty miles this side of Cronstadt. It was ordered about twelve months since by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine. The tower is circular in form, and is constructed of cast-iron plates, one hundred in number, each plate being ten feet in height and ten in circumference. It is to be removed, fixed in its intended locality, and burning, within three months from this date.

**NEW ARRIVAL AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—An unusual specimen of the ostrich species, caught in New Britain by Captain Devlin, and called by the natives of that country "the mooruk," from its peculiar note, has just been added to the Zoological Gardens.

**THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS.**—During the latter half of the past week, a fancy bazaar was held in the yard of the Wellington Barracks, "in aid of the funds of the Central Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors, and for Relieving the Frightful Distress consequent upon sending so many of our Troops to the East." The Duke of Cambridge granted the use of the yard, and her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and a great number of noble ladies appeared on the list of patrons. The proceeds of the bazaar are said to have been very satisfactory.

**MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.**—This gentleman, the editor and proprietor of the *Carlisle Examiner*, was on Friday week ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for a libel on a member of the House of Commons. The *Times*, in giving an account of the affair, says:—"Mr. Clive, the member for Hereford, is chairman of a select committee on a group of railway bills. To this committee, in the present session, two rival railway schemes for connecting the city of Carlisle with the town of Hawick were referred—one of which was promoted by the Caledonian Railway Company, the other by the North British; and after an investigation which lasted some three weeks, the committee decided in favour of the Caledonian project. Espousing the beaten cause, Mr. Wilks inserted in his paper, which has not been long in existence, an article imputing to Mr. Clive, in language somewhat strong and occasionally insolent, a manifest feeling of partisanship, arising, as was alleged, from interested motives in favour of the Caledonian project, throughout the whole of the investigation, and attributing to this circumstance the loss of the competing scheme. For this he has been called to the bar of the House, and, refusing to withdraw the imputations on Mr. Clive, and not expressing his readiness to substantiate them, has been adjudged to have committed a breach of privilege, which he is now expiating in a snug little suite of apartments in the Palace at Westminster. He has regularly supplied him from the *cuisine* of the House everything in the way of refreshment which he may order in reason, spirits excepted. His quarters consist of a sitting-room and bedroom comfortably furnished, and, unlike the limbo in which similar misdemeanants were accustomed in days not far remote to purge themselves of kindred offences, his is situate in an elevated and airy part of the Palace, commanding an extensive view of the spacious quadrangles below and all the surrounding architecture. Mr. Wilks is permitted to take daily exercise in the open air—of course in the company of an officer of the House—on the fine terrace overlooking the Thames. On Saturday, he enjoyed this privilege for upwards of an hour. He is attended night and day by a messenger of the House, who occupies an adjacent apartment. He is allowed the use of books, newspapers, and writing materials, may smoke a cigar whenever he likes if he be so disposed, and receive visits from his friends, if not invite them to dinner." Mr. Wilks is now liberated.

**FIRE.**—A fire burst out last Saturday night on the premises of a milliner and fancy silk mercer in Crown-row, Walworth-road, Newington Butts. A high wind drove a great number of light goods hanging in one of the windows against a gas-burner, while the shop was filled with purchasers. They instantly ignited, and the flames soon spread to the whole house, and subsequently worked their way to the neighbouring premises. Several of the adjacent houses were a good deal scorched and injured.

**THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ON THE INDIA QUESTION.**—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has been engaged in hearing the report of the India Mission scheme, the operation of which had been somewhat disturbed by recent events, and by the consideration of overtures on the questions of education and evangelization of India. The following motion was carried by a majority of 86 to 31:—"The General Assembly adhere to the general principles on which their mission in India has hitherto been conducted; but, in respect of the altered circumstances of India, instruct their Committee on Foreign Missions to consider in how far the carrying out of those principles may be thereby affected, and further petition the Legislature that, under the future government of India, no encouragement may be given to idolatry, and every opportunity afforded for the extension of the Christian religion."

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, June 5th.

### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SALE OF POISONS BILL was read a second time.

LORD CANNING AND SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

A discussion was originated by the Marquis of BREDALBANE on the subject of the relations between the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief, in which the Earl of DERBY repudiated the reports of differences existing between Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell, but said it was quite possible that purely military operations might be made to yield to political considerations. Such a case would be the result of confidential agreement between the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Colonel WILSON PATTEN begged to ask the President of the Board of Trade, whether her Majesty's Government have taken into their consideration the present system of Railway legislation; and whether they are prepared to recommend to Parliament any alteration in that system.—Mr. HENLEY said that the Government were not prepared, in the present state of information, to legislate; but the subject required looking into. He would agree to a Committee on the subject.—Colonel PATTEN gave notice that on Monday he should move for a Committee.

### WINDING-UP ACTS.

Mr. BRIGHT begged to ask whether it is the intention of the Government, without delay, to introduce a bill to remedy the defects of the Winding-up Acts, or, on behalf both of shareholders and creditors, to prevent the funds of dissolved companies being wasted in unnecessary litigation.—Mr. HENLEY said a bill to remedy the defects in the Winding-up Acts was ready, and would soon be introduced.

### THE BRITISH BANK.

Mr. BRADY begged to ask the Secretary of State if the scale of remuneration for the payment of the witnesses summoned on behalf of the Crown at the trial of the Royal British Bank directors has been arranged; if so, when the witnesses may expect payment.—Mr. HARDY said the scale being the same as usual, the time of payment depended on the solicitor.

### COPYHOLD ACTS.

Mr. HANKEY begged to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it is his intention to bring in a bill this session for the amendment of the copyhold acts; and, if so, when he proposes to ask leave to introduce the bill.—Mr. HARDY said a bill was in preparation.

### THE DEANERY OF YORK.

Mr. WILLIAM EWART begged to inquire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for what special reasons the recent appointment has been made to the Deanery of York.—Lord HOTHAM defended the appointment, and objected to the Government being called on to state the special grounds on which it was made.—Mr. DISRAELI, answering the above questions, said that he was not prepared to state the special grounds of the appointment to the Deanery of York, but he could state that it was made solely on public grounds. It was not a rich preferment, and there were not many candidates who could have adequately and appropriately filled it. He read a letter from the Archbishop of York to Lord Derby, urging the appointment. Referring to a question by Lord John Russell with respect to China, he said it was out of his power to give any fresh information to the House. The present Government had given to Lord Elgin the same wide discretion that had been extended to him by the late Ministry.—Mr. BRIGHT said that there is one point which the House ought to consider—namely, the complication in which this country was plunged by the French Government being allowed to take part in a matter which, if it was a just quarrel at all, was one solely English, and which the power of England was sufficient to deal with. This produced two unfortunate results—firstly, the conduct of negotiations was taken out of the hands of England; and secondly, the House was deprived of any information in consequence of the peculiar position of the allies.

### THE ARREST OF CAPTAIN JUDKINS.

Mr. HORSFALL begged to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government has received any intelligence from New York of the arrest of Captain Judkins of the Royal Mail steamer Persia; and, if so, whether the circumstances of the case warranted such a procedure on the part of the American authorities.

### THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILSON begged to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there is any objection to lay upon the table copies of correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States upon the measures taken for the suppression of the slave trade; and if not, when such papers could be produced.

### COMMISSIONER YEH.

Mr. LAURIE asked how Commissioner Yeh was to be disposed of—whether he was to be brought to England or not.

Mr. SEYMORE FITZGERALD, replying to these questions, said that no official statement of the arrest of Captain Judkins had been received, and with regard to the slave trade question, the correspondence would be produced. Orders had been sent to inquire into the stopping of American vessels on the coast of Cuba. There was no intention of removing Yeh from Calcutta.

### THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD begged to call the attention of the House to the recent riots at Belfast, and to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it is the intention of the Government to propose any measure for the better preservation of the peace and protection of property in that borough.—Lord NAAK stated that prompt measures had been taken to put an end to the riots, and said he was about to bring in a bill to improve the police force of Dublin and other towns in Ireland.

The House then went into committee on the Sale and Transfer of Land Ireland Bill, which, with the Estimates, mainly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

### ALL EGED RECAL OF MARSHAL PELLISSIER.

Marshal Pelissier is said to have been recalled, on account of certain courtesies which were exchanged, between him and the Duke d'Aumale in Hyde-park. The rumour is not generally credited, though it is thought that the Ambassador may have received some reproof for his indiscretion.

### RUMOURED ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

A rumour circulated in Paris on Thursday that another attempt had been made at Fontainebleau to assassinate the Emperor, and that several Italians were concerned in it. This statement was afterwards softened into an assertion that some persons were discovered fabricating grenades; and that in turn gave place to a story about three or four suspicious persons having been arrested. The Sardinian Government is said to have given notice of the movements of six persons who were on their road to France from Rome. Four of these are in custody; the other two have escaped.

### THE CONTINENT.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has condemned M. Proudhon, for his late work, to three years' imprisonment and 4000 fr. fine. The tribunal further condemned M. Garnier, the publisher, to a month's imprisonment and 1000 fr. fine for complicity in the offence of publishing the book; and MM. Bourdier and Bry, for complicity in printing it, to a fortnight's imprisonment each; the former to 1000 fr. fine, and the latter to 200 fr. fine, resulting in twenty-one deaths and twenty-two cases of injury.

Madame Cerito has been thrown from her carriage in Paris, and was taken up senseless. She did not, however, sustain any serious injury.

A dreadful railway accident has occurred in Belgium, Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister, has arrived at Madrid.

Mr. de Pène continues to improve slightly.

"The mystery of mysteries of diplomacy," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "is what can have been the true reason why Mr. Howard, the British Ambassador to Florence, quitted his post twenty-four hours after his arrival there."

**THE TRINITY COLLEGE (DUBLIN) VISITATION.**—The Visitatorial Court resumed its sitting on Thursday, when, the arguments of counsel having been concluded in the case of Dr. Shaw's complaint of misdirection of collegiate funds, the Vice-Chancellor announced the decision of the Visitors, declaring that the complaint could not be supported. The proceeding then terminated.

**REPORTS IN NEWSPAPERS.**—The Court of Queen's Bench delivered judgment yesterday in the case of Lewis v. Levy. The point was as to the liability of proprietors and publishers of newspapers to an action for damages in giving a report of police proceedings. The action was brought against the defendant as the proprietor and publisher of the *Daily Telegraph*, for a libel contained in the report of certain proceedings, in which the plaintiff appeared as solicitor at the Clerkenwell Police-court. There was a demurser, that the report was a fair and substantial report. Lord Campbell, in delivering judgment, said that it was not necessary that a newspaper report should be a verbatim report, but a fair and substantial report. Judgment, therefore, was for the defendant on two of the counts; but on one other it was for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages.

PRINCE ALBERT has arrived at Coburg. As his physicians have decided that it is better the Prince Frederick William should not undertake the journey to Coburg, Prince Albert will pay a visit to the Princess at Babelsberg.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communications.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1858.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DE ARNOLD.

## THE AMERICAN DEMANDS.

The difficulty of difficulties in the settlement of the demands which the American Government is making upon our own Government at the present moment lies in the idea of the humiliation which it is supposed this country would sustain were it to do what is demanded of it. But even if this dreadful humiliation were inevitable, it by no means follows that the sister Republic intends that humiliation; on the contrary, the injury, if it comes to us, will come from the misconduct of our own officers. The causes that give rise to the demands of the American Government are not one, but many. The one which attracts most attention at present is the case of a merchant ship, sailing in the Gulf of Mexico, which was visited by the commander of a British war-ship, whose breach of the law in doing so was aggravated by manners personally offensive, and by the fact that he had picked out this particular ship for his visit and search, neglecting vessels of other nations which had omitted, as he accused the American of doing, to salute his flag. The pretext in this case was a search to ascertain the character of the vessel with regard to its being a slaver, or otherwise; there appears to be no pretext for any suspicion of its being engaged in the slave trade. In another case, there appears to have been a general search of ships within the waters of a Cuban port; a search made during peace, and again, in some instances at least, without any sufficient pretext. Other cases we have already mentioned as having occurred on the west coast of Africa, where there is a system of fast-and-loose, by favour of which actual slavers are suffered to proceed, at least some way, in the prosecution of their trade, while *bonâ fide* traders coming for palm oil are impeded under a pretext of the suspicion that they are slavers. The apology in most of these cases appears to be that not only are some Americans engaged in slave trading, but that the American flag is extensively used by the slavers of other nations in order to prevent, if possible, that visit and search which are necessary to ascertain their true nationality. If the apology were strictly justified by the facts, it would only show one difficulty which exists in continuing to compel the suppression of the slave-trade by force; but there cannot be any moral doubt that in many cases the commanders of English ships pay no attention to other signs by which they might ascertain the nationality of a ship without boarding or visiting it, and that, on the contrary, they rather enjoy the opportunity which they thus acquire of trampling down the law of the United States.

In order to understand the full force of

these complaints, we must call to mind some of the most prominent events by which they have been preceded. It is now some years since the American Government denied the right of our navy to search ships which manifestly belong to the United States. The utmost right which was admitted was a visit to the ship, in order, by its papers, to ascertain its nationality. Our Government persevered with the demand for search through a very lengthened correspondence, but ultimately gave up the claim, suffering it therefore to lapse, and the whole conduct on our side has subsequently been marked by abstinence from any attempt at renewal until now. More recently circumstances have contributed to place difficulties in the way of carrying out the suppression of the slave trade. The plan of M. REGIS has shown a method by which the present system can be evaded. Attempts have been made to strengthen the position of the suppressing force by obtaining new recruitments of the American contingent. But all these requests have failed; the Americans decline to increase the strength of their force, and other nations show no disposition to alter the regulations. It is perfectly certain that fresh treaties for the purpose will not be obtained. The success of the free African emigration is creating a very great activity in the traffic of carrying over negroes, whether ostensibly free, or otherwise. Hence, the officers of the English Government are excited to increased activity, at the same time that the prospect of ultimate failure lies before them. Annoyance at that prospect mingles with zeal; political circumstances assist in the excitement of unfriendly feeling. The United States are suspected unjustly of intriguing against Spain and Mexico; a convention between the states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica has just been concluded, in which the two States proclaim it necessary to form an alliance against the buccaneering expeditions of WALKER, whom they assert to be patronized by the American Government. We are in a position to state that this assertion is absolutely false, and we have ample testimony at Washington that when General WALKER has visited Mr. BUCHANAN, he has received no satisfaction, has met with no encouragement, while the laws of the Union have been publicly enforced against his combinations. The ultimate fate of Cuba, again, adds weight to the accumulated feelings of annoyance on our side, and the immense increase of trade between the United States and Cuba helps to show how steadily the lone star is moving in its path towards union with the galaxy; but although we can thus account for the emotions which may prompt over-activity, trespass, and insolent bearing on the part of English officers, we do not the more justify those excesses.

The demands made upon our Government consist in claims to compensate individuals who have been injured, and in the earnest desire of the American Government that peremptory orders for the discontinuance of the practice of boarding and searching American vessels should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for on every account of right and prudence, and our Government can only refuse compliance under very grave responsibilities. It will most likely comply; it will pay the fine, and in paying it acknowledge the offence. The humiliation in such a case can only be imaginary; for in reason it cannot be considered ignoble to retire from a false position, or to make amends for a wrong committed in pursuit of an illusory object. Let Exeter Hall weep, wail, and gnash its teeth, the slave-protectorate of England has been a sad mistake, and the best advantage it can take of the present state of things is

frankly to admit that the attempt to put down the slave trade has been a total failure, and to retire from the further prosecution of a useless labour.

## SOMETHING TOO MUCH OF SLOUGH.

One great merit of the Derby Government is its indiscretion. The world has been half ruined by the discreetness of Ministers. Diplomatists, especially, are, by their very nature, so reserved, that most proceedings on their parts are more like conspiracies than honest doings. Therefore we are thoroughly disinclined to draw inviolable comparisons between the above-board audacity of Tory statesmen and the subterranean tortuosity of the Whigs. Nor is inexperience altogether a bad quality in a Minister. It saves the public from an infinite amount of deception. Men who have been in office for years acquire not only certain secretive habits, but learn to disguise their policy under false pretences, an art in which Lord Palmerston, the private Mr. Smith, and the confidential Lord Clarendon are adepts. The Derby people stand in favourable contrast with these veiled prophets of diplomacy. They show their cards. They read their despatches aloud. Their secret committees sit with open doors. Presently, reporters will be admitted to their Cabinet Councils. We know, at all events, what they are doing. And in this there is a positive advantage. Abominable as was the blunder of Lord Ellenborough's despatch, and still worse as was the error of its publication, it let the light into the Board of Control so effectually that the public came and looked through the gratings, and scared a very dangerous official away from his desk. Then, Mr. Disraeli went to Slough, and was immeasurably indiscreet. The Whig opposition, in and out of Parliament, was at once in arms, and although no one can defend the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having, in Parliamentary periphrasis, stated that which was not in accordance with the facts, still we have gained a good deal by the explosion. We have had Premiers and ex-Premiers, Foreign Ministers and ex-Foreign Ministers, independent chiefs, and all sorts of expectants, making clean breasts of it, and Mr. Disraeli himself backing out of his assertions with ineffable candour. Here comes Lord John Russell explaining exactly what he knew of the Cambridge House covenant, informing us that he had held no direct communication with Lord Palmerston, confessing that he had never been impatient on the subject of Reform, and ominously declaring that, should the practice of penal dissolutions be continued, he may march under the banners of Finsbury, and vote for triennial Parliaments. Then, Lord Palmerston relates how the Conspiracy Bill was concocted, and with frank temerity resumes his old way of laying mysteries bare. And Mr. Disraeli has a second fit of indiscretion. He permits the country to know him as a political Hodmadod. "When I say I did," that distinguished person said, "I mean that I did not." So, Mr. Disraeli, when he said that we were within a few hours of war, meant that peace was quite secure; when he talked about massacre, he alluded to mercy; when he pointed to a cabal, he was looking skywards. When he hinted at a diplomatist's intrigue to engulf Italy in a conflagration, nothing was farther from his thoughts. Public men, in fact, according to the precedent thus established, are not expected to be serious at public dinners, even when treating of the gravest matters and affecting the gravest tones. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is most merry when most dismal, and when he holds up his predecessors as flocks in human shape, burying all India in vengeance and slaughter, he is only poking fun at the Buckinghamshire electors. Other men have done the same. Sir James Graham had his little joke at the Reform Club about the Russian war, and Lord Palmerston, when the Coldstreams were about to take their bath of blood, was particularly lively on the subject of Robinson Crusoe. Thus, all statesmen have their humours, and it was a prodigious burlesque to remind Mr. Disraeli that he was at least in the place of a statesman, and should learn to behave himself with more dignity.

Of course, he is not dignified. He is random, reckless, unmitigated in his assurance, and does what he can to make the great Conservative party ashamed of him. But what can he or they do? He is the fastest horse in the stable, they say, and they must make use of their property. For his own part, he pursues his own interests; and it is his interest, in every sense, to retain possession of the office in

Downing-street. Why, then, did he make that indiscreet speech at Slough? For a very clear reason. It was an election address. He knows, and his colleagues know, that it would be vain to attempt governing for long with the present House of Commons. Therefore, reckless of censure in that House, they appeal to the country. And some of their cries would be very telling, if their assertions could be substantiated. It is a very fine thing to say, "We are for peace and you are for war; we are for justice, and you for piracy; we are merciful, and you barbarous; we sustain the honour of the country, and you truckle to foreign powers." Lord John Russell pronounces the word "falsehood," and is not called to order; Lord Clarendon tells the right honourable gentleman that he has made a statement containing "not a particle of truth," and Lord Palmerston contradicts him in language peremptory enough to be insulting, and yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer bears it all meekly, with a hope in his mind that audacity in Buckinghamshire may beget a little enthusiasm elsewhere. He does not choose to wear the Osborne muzzle, and he has a perfect right to make what he can out of his position. We might assist him, we think, in working out the process commenced at Slough. At the Foreign-office there is—so we once heard from Sheffield, where possibly the ark was made—an iron strong-box, containing the evidence of Lord Palmerston's perfidious compact with Russia, for which he received, through the hands of the Princess Lieven, an Aladdin's lamp in the shape of a blank draft upon the imperial treasury. Now is the time for the Urquhart statesmen to prove their charges. Let Mr. Disraeli discover, break open, and search that box, produce that document, and expose his enemy in the House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston, having received such a shot in his hull, will sink to rise no more. What if discretion be offended? We want to know what Cambridge House is built upon, and Mr. Disraeli must be smitten with what the poets call immortal blindness, if he fails to confound the Whigs altogether. It may be, however, that the whole story is a fiction—that the black box has no more existence than that of Habbakuk Sallenbach, and in that case we will not go so far as to instigate a forgery, even for the satisfaction of seeing Lord Palmerston's invectives retorted upon himself in a less airy style than from the barn in Buckinghamshire.

Half the week has been wasted in one stupendous squabble, and half the session in another. Perhaps the House of Commons when it has fought its duels will settle to business.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY.

The House of Commons has resolved that "the Departments of the Horse Guards and War-office should be placed under the control of one responsible Minister;" but the Government has decided that "no measures shall be taken in connexion with that resolution either in or out of the House." The Peers have found it necessary to give way when the House of Commons insisted upon the Jew Bill; it remains to be seen whether her Majesty's Ministers, wielding only a minority in the House of Commons, can defy that body with more impunity than the Peers have done. There can be no doubt as to the motives which dictate opposition to the measure contemplated by Captain Vivian's motion. General Peel, who had formerly been in favour of consolidation, has discovered in office that there are "practical" reasons against it; and many others admit that "theoretically" Captain Vivian is right. The enlightenment which General Peel has acquired on entering office, and which obtains him credit from some older officials, is due to the consolidated opposition which all find who enter the precincts of the Horse Guards, or of any of our most exclusive departments, against all kinds of change whatsoever. The official mind is in antagonism to improvement, and any statesmen who enter office for a time discover that it is absolutely impossible for them to carry on their daily business creditably, and at the same time to act against the force which is put upon them by the permanent officials. The Horse Guards do not intend to be submerged under the War Department, and that is enough for any Cabinet holding its position by a precarious tenure. In this fact we see one evidence against the common notion that a weak Government is the best instrument of reform.

Besides the departmental ground of resistance there is an aristocratic motive. By the late motion the purchase system has been virtually decided. Military men, those who are connected with high

families, and Redtapisists generally, have decided that the system of purchase shall be maintained for several reasons, but principally for these:—First, there is a species of consolidated fund formed by the vested interests of those who have purchased commissions, and any Government for the time being would be reluctant to engage in the trouble of raising the money in order to abolish the purchase system by buying up those commissions which have been purchased. No doubt a loan could do it, and even if the amount were added to our permanent Stock, the public would profit. Next, the purchase system keeps the commissions in the Army principally to the governing classes. Thirdly—and this is the most important reason—it materially contributes to keep society in the mess-room "select." It is quite true that there are in the Army men not of cultivated taste, refined manners, generous feeling, or temperate habits; but while the purchase system contributes to draw wealthy men into the Army, while it operates as a fence against "the mob," it collaterally assists in keeping up those expensive regiments into which the very "highest" class of officers can direct their own promotion, and thus it aids the upper classes of the Army in distributing its commissioned society so as to send the more "low-lived" to Africa, the West Indies, or any other disagreeable station, while the "distinguished" form agreeable parties of their own at the messes of the select regiments. Trust the management of the Army out of the hands of its own military Commander-in-Chief, cease to separate it from civil control, and who would answer for the maintenance of this pleasant system?

This purely military view is strengthened by the sympathy of the "Conservative"—a word we use in a broader sense than its customary application to Parliament, for there are reactionaries on both sides of both Houses. The working of modern civilization and its police restraints has been such as completely to divorce every people of Europe from the profession bearing arms. The result has been the formation of an armed class distinct from the nation, but at the service of the Government, and peculiarly under the exclusive control of the Court. England is no exception to that most unconstitutional divorce. Now, Captain Vivian's motion, placing the Army directly under the control of a Minister responsible to Parliament, would be the first step towards reuniting the armed class with the great body of the people represented in the House of Commons, and restoring the theory of our Constitution a little more to practice.

#### TESTS FOR LIBERAL MEMBERS.

"For the present," said Lord Macaulay in 1832, "I am perfectly willing to allow other persons to have infamy and place; let us have honour and the Reform Bill." The existing Ministry is not infamous, so that these words do not exactly apply; but something like Lord Macaulay's meaning is applicable in the midst of "the chaos of unanimity"—to employ an old *Quarterly* phrase—in which the progress of time has involved us. Men are in office who are not traditionally or by sympathy Reformers. What, then, is the duty and interest of the Liberal party? To drive them out of place, and restore the "obsolete oligarchy"? Far from it. The Liberals have a great opportunity, and they could not lose it more ignobly than by obeying without hesitation the signals of Cambridge House. Let the followers of Lord Derby have place awhile, and "let us have honour and the Reform Bill." The Ministers are not Tories; Toryism, as a rallying cry, is no longer in existence; but, notwithstanding that all sections of the House of Commons are agreed in favour of some change, at least in the details of our Parliamentary constitution, it may still be assumed that, when the question approaches its settlement, the old line of demarcation will again become visible, and that the Reformers will find an opposition. The general acquiescence now avowed is not altogether beneficial to the cause. "If Peel is violent," said Lord Brougham, on the first night of the great debate of 1832, "the victory is ours." In the yielding element of universal assent, the Reform principle makes little perceptible way; but, during the present session, there has been a consolidation, a strengthening, an advance of the real Liberal party. Their importance has become manifest. They have been solicited from both sides of the House. They have marked with their brand the military organization of the country. They have led the Whigs into the movement for abolishing the property

qualification, and next week they will have two field-days in the House of Commons. On Tuesday, Mr. Berkeley will bring forward his ballot motion; and on Thursday, Mr. Locke King will proceed with his bill for extending the county franchise. Now, there are four hundred members of Parliament who call themselves Liberals. How many of these will vote for Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Locke King? How many will stand the test of the ballot and the ten-pound franchise for counties? The division lists of Tuesday and Thursday will be of some value at the next general election.

There was formerly in existence a society which gave very great offence to the Conservatives. It was called "The Parliamentary Candidate Society," and was established, not indeed to provide candidates, but to supply the public with information respecting all persons who appeared in that character, giving, if they had previously been in the House, epitomes of their speeches, lists of their votes, and, generally, a history of their political careers. Mr. Roebuck, who has described its organization, believes that it never influenced an election; but this must have been because it worked feebly, or in a false direction, since every one must recognise the possible effect of such an association directly addressing the body of voters throughout the United Kingdom. The press, however, may be said to compensate for the absence of the old political societies, and the constituencies will, no doubt, be put in possession of all the knowledge necessary for them to determine whether their representatives have deserved well of them. Hitherto, nothing could have been more aimless, timid, and feeble, than the conduct of the independent Liberals, considered in the aggregate. They have displayed neither unanimity nor courage, and if they would go any way towards fulfilling the pledges of the hustings, they must support Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Locke King, not only by attendance and by votes, but by absolute debate. Frequently Reform motions, after being attacked by the Whigs, are suffered to fall through without a word of sanction from the professional patriots below the gangway.

Since Lord Derby's accession, however, there has been a good deal of restless activity among the Liberal members. But this is attributable not alone to their consciousness that a dissolution is pending, but that, for good or for evil, the House of Commons, as constituted by the Reform Bill of 1832, must shortly close its accounts. The Reformed Parliament once more feels itself to be the Unreformed. It is confused, hesitating, and perturbed. There is no possibility of carrying any great Reform measure this session. Even if Mr. Locke King's Bills for abolishing the Property Qualification and for extending the County franchise were to pass into law, they would be but instalments, or rather anticipations, of a general Reform to come, while the Ballot motion will be of value principally as a test. The Whigs evince no disposition to adopt it, and the only hope of the independent Liberals is so far to swell the minority as to give them a claim to be consulted when the provisions of another Bill are considered by Lord John Russell and the other members of the old Whig party. In that light the discussions of the approaching week will be most important, and it is anxiously expected that Reformers will be in their places to support their principles.

#### SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

The saddest item of the late news from India is that which relates the death of Sir William Peel; he died of small-pox at Cawnpore, on the 27th of April. It is said, on the authority of his father, the late Sir Robert Peel, that he made Nelson his model, and sought to emulate the achievements of the great sea-chieftain; the brilliancy of his short career shows with what chance of success he aspired. He was every inch a sailor, or rather he realized entirely the popular idea of a thorough sailor. Frank, brave, fearless, those who knew him best say it was impossible not to love him; and how generally he was beloved may be guessed from the accounts which reached England of the distress of his men when he was wounded at the siege of Lucknow; many of them wept like women.

He was the third and favourite son of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was born in November, 1824. At fourteen he entered the navy as midshipman, and was present at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, when he first smelt powder burnt in anger. After going in the Cambrian, under Captain Chada, to the China

So, he passed his examination in 1844, and received such high eulogiums from Sir Charles Napier and Sir Thomas Hastings that he was immediately promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Two years later, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Daring on the North American and West Indian station. At the outbreak of the Russian war he was in command of the Diamond, 26, in the Black Sea fleet. The services of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, and before Sebastopol especially, were in every way so extraordinary, that they are not likely to have been forgotten. Captain Peel was the life and soul of the party; and the doings of the "Diamond battery" are among the most interesting, as they were among the most picturesque, details of the memorable siege. Wounded and obliged to return to England before the fall of the great fortress, he was decorated with the Victoria Cross, and admitted into the rank of "bravest of the brave."

When the Chinese difficulties, in 1856, reached the point at which it was determined to make war upon the Brother to the Sun, Captain Peel was appointed to the Shannon screw-frigate, 51, and despatched to the China station; but he had scarcely reached his destination ere he was ordered by Lord Elgin to carry spare troops to Calcutta, to assist in suppressing the Indian mutiny. No sooner had he landed his charge in the Hooghly, than he proceeded to land his ship's guns and men, with astonishing speed, pushed up the country to Allahabad, and ultimately into Lucknow, with Sir Colin Campbell. The charge of the sailors among the skirmishers, when attacking the enemy's position at Cawnpore, filled the Commander-in-Chief with admiration and surprise. As at Sebastopol, Captain Peel and his wonderful men seemed to find positive enjoyment in the land-service they were performing. But the sport was a deadly game to play at, and at the siege at Lucknow the dauntless commander was wounded by a musket-ball in the thigh. We have alluded to the grief which that mischance caused to his men. Captain Peel never went out for service again; and when he died his country lost a sea-captain, whom she could point to with pride as the type and beau ideal of her naval commanders.

Captain Peel was made a Knight Companion of the Bath for his Crimean services, and a Knight Commander of the same order for his services in India. He was, also, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Turkish imperial order of the Medjidie. Scarcely thirty-four years of age, his rapid career has been marked step by step with brilliant actions; had he, fortunately, lived to the age of his heroic model, the name of Sir William Peel might have been written in the list of England's greatest naval captains; as it is, it will be found amongst her bravest. He showed that "the use of chivalry had not departed;" for although he could take his place in modern society with the most cultivated, — was, indeed, distinguished by personal grace, even in the ungraceful costume of this profane age,—not a tale of chivalry tells of more dauntless bravery. Whether it was joining in a charge of dragoons, carrying a ladder, or picking up shell to throw it beyond the reach of doing harm, he thought no service too dangerous, too hard, or too humble, so that it was to do good, to serve his country, or to spare his comrades. But it is not bravery alone that can make the commander like Peel: he must have the power of speaking to the hearts of his followers, of looking into their souls, and making them love him enough to rise to the standard of his devotion; for he is the true commander who, like Campbell, Havelock, or Peel, makes the common-soldier feel the soul within him, and converts the men who are known by the numbers in their ranks, into anonymous heroes, fighting for God and the right more devotedly than ever they cared for pay or plunder.

And he is gone! We mourn him, and think over his virtues and lovable qualities as if they made his death worse. We almost wish he were not so precious; forgetting the profound rebuke of Socrates when his wife regretted that he should "die innocent." Peel's exertion and wounds no doubt aided disease to carry him off; but would he have been the richer deprived of the qualities, the instincts, the impulses which made him brave death? Assuredly not. Few of the multitudes who live the allotted life of man have, even in their expanded term, so much of life as Peel converted into his half the threescore years and ten. And who believes that the existence of such a being closes in his Indian tent?

#### THE SUEZ CANAL DEBATE.

MR. ROEBUCK could scarcely have expected to carry his motion on Tuesday evening. It was a virtual censure against the late Ministry, on the ground that it had not lent its sanction to a huge steam-dredging and stock-jobbing scheme, the political objects of which are purely French. It is true that Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone supported the intrepid member for Sheffield, who accused Lord Palmerston of "anility," but the majority against them was enormous, and the result of the debate cannot but be damaging in every respect to the hopes of M. de Lesseps. In the first place, it brought up Mr. Stephenson, who has the best right to be heard on such matters, and he pointed out so many difficulties, and so far reduced the probabilities of advantage arising from the construction of the canal, that many persons formerly favourable to the project now believe it must be given up altogether. M. de Lesseps will not add the opinion of Mr. Stephenson to his synopsis of testimonials. But Lord Palmerston's statement was quite as impulsive, although chiefly repetition of the argument as he had before advanced it. He showed that the scheme was one for isolating Egypt, and, far as we are from believing that the integrity of the Turkish Empire is or should be the main object of European diplomacy, we do admit that it is not, and never can be, the policy of this country to throw Egypt into the hands of France. The fortifications on the coast and the Barrage were works of French origin, promoted to serve French purposes. The Suez Canal is a French project, with a French idea at the bottom of it. Diplomatically and politically, therefore, British statesmen are not to be blamed for opposing it. It may be allowed, however, that public opinion is not bound to appreciate all the ponderings and prophecies of high statesmanship. If it were satisfactorily shown that the Suez Canal scheme was a feasible project, and, when developed, would be beneficial to commerce and civilization, we confess that some other security might be found for Egypt and the water-line to British India. A little Gibraltar at Perim would serve as a barrier at the eastern end of the Red Sea, and it might be necessary to occupy a new position in the Mediterranean. But, supposing the actual possibility of piercing the isthmus by canalization, would the results be in any proportion to the cost, the labour, and the burden upon humanity? On these points we recommend persons who have been impressed by M. de Lesseps's pamphlets to study Mr. Stephenson's commentary.

#### BREACHES OF PRIVILEGE.

If the House of Commons has privileges, it is right to protect them. The Sovereign is prayed, upon the assembling of a new Parliament, to put the most favourable construction upon the acts and language of every member, and it is quite as reasonable that the representatives of constituencies should not be accused of corruption by those who are unwilling or unable to substantiate their charges. Of late years, the House of Commons has exhibited no great sensitiveness in matters of this kind, but Mr. Clive, we are bound to say, had a case, and his friends were perfectly justified in taking formal steps on his behalf. On the other hand, it is not shown that Mr. Washington Wilks was animated by any personal malignity. He appears to have adopted the railway affair as an attractive subject for discussion in a local journal, and his contributor spiced the required "leader" somewhat highly. Probably, there was less of opinion than of a certain sort of rhetoric in the argument which sent Mr. Wilks to the apartments one time tenanted — so much has English history been degraded — by a patriot of the age, poor Mr. Feargus O'Connor. But the scandal has ended, and we do not see that any one is particularly to be pitied. No one believes Mr. Clive to have been corrupt because the *Carlisle Examiner* said so, and it would be absurd to affect compassion for Mr. Wilks, who, the few questions being set aside, has enjoyed two or three days of self-sustaining excitement in the genial custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, under the same roof with the Right Honourable the Speaker, besides the opportunity of getting into print and having his "lateral" lineage traced for the benefit of a curious world. Still, it must be said, that the House of Commons is not a little capricious. Mr. Clive was undoubtedly insulted; but what public man is not insulted, especially by the inferior journals?

Why, they are all of them "corrupt," "factious,"

"partial," and "base," by turns. Mr. Gladstone says he seldom passes a day without reading something like a libel upon himself. Why then single out small offenders and knock them on the head with the Speaker's mace? Possibly it is for the sake of perpetuating old Parliamentary customs, similar to that of searching the vaults, now very sensibly abandoned. If, however, gentlemen who are by prescription honourable, mean in good earnest to defend their "honour," it will be time to consider what journalists are to do when these members of Parliament bespatter them with charges of ribaldry, licentiousness, and venality. Mr. Disraeli, if he did not break his privilege at Slough, beat it nearly double; and Mr. Drummond is in the habit of saying much which it might — recent circumstances being remembered — prove dangerous to retort in his own language. But, then, the article published by the unlucky Mr. Wilks was not of a political character, and had no public importance. It was, in fact, an imputation upon the business honesty of an individual who happened to be a member of Parliament; and Mr. Wilks did the best thing he could do, both in refusing to betray the writer, and in retracting on his own part, all the offensive expressions. He should have been aware, of course, that great interest, with much dissension, is generally excited in local circles by such local matters as the railway squabble in question, and must have known that he was disseminating insinuations highly derogatory to the character of a gentleman and a member of Parliament. We hope that the *Carlisle* paper will profit by the discipline undergone by its publisher, and that British freedom will survive the onslaught upon the sacred rights and liberties of the press. The House of Commons, as a state prison, is scarcely so penal in aspect, or so rigorous in its regulations, as the Tower, or even the Queen's Bench; but still there are immortal principles to maintain, and we do hope that the parochial organs of the metropolis and other large towns will — at the low price of one halfpenny each — unite as one man — or as one paper — and hurl back the aggression. The *Westminster News* is in peculiar peril. The eyes of both Houses are upon it. To misrepresent the coachman of a peer, if our constitutional law be right, would be a breach of privilege, but collectively, we think, the whole body of Parliament may be assailed with impunity. Thus, it was wrong to attack Mr. Clive; but it would not be wrong to say that our present system of railway legislation is corrupt and infamous in all its parts.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

##### IV.

THE next group of causes injurious to the health of the soldier — "intemperate and debauched habits" — like the "want of suitable employment," just considered, may fairly be classed under the moral element. The soldier, at home at least, is an idle man, consequently, like most of us under such circumstances, he soon gets into mischief. Unfortunately, as we think, to "go for a soldier" is synonymous with many desperate acts that young men do. A man is generally put to his shifts before he listens to the glowing accounts of the gallant sergeant. He has been disgusted with life in some form or other, probably has laboured hard and fared still harder, or been oppressed and tyrannized over, or fancies he has, which is all the same; or been crossed in love — that suicidal state of mind which nine times out of ten drives Johnny Raw into the meshes of the recruiting-sergeant. So that the youth, or the grown man, comes to us more or less reckless of everything; full of his later experiences in the haunts of low life and desperate habits. To have a man satisfied, contented, respectable, as the saying is, deliberately offering his life for twenty-one years to a service that he thinks highly of, and in which he has dreamt of the possibility of rising and distinguishing himself even as a general, is a very exceptional case. And so it must continue to be, until the authorities, becoming wiser for the country's interests, take some pains to consider the humanities of the soldier, and make some efforts to raise the military status in every community. We have generally to make soldiers out of two kinds of recruits: those from the manufacturing districts, the waste and worthless of the mills and factories, with their associates, who have no profession; and the labourers, of which a fair proportion, not, however, so many as is frequently stated, are agricultural labourers, and the rest hodmen of some kind or other. The return showing the occupations of

recruits examined at the head-quarters of the recruiting districts in the ten years from 1842 to 1851, gives ; husbandmen, labourers, and servants lumped together, as 647.9 per 1000, and mechanics, 294.7 ; but we suspect the husbandmen form not above a third of this number, or say one man in five is a genuine ploughman. The term labourer is too indiscriminately applied to two very different men. Shopmen and clerks give to the army 51.6 per 1000 ; professional men, 3.2 per 1000. We can form some idea of the bodily qualifications of men offering as soldiers, from observing the large proportion rejected, and the serious signs of debility they exhibit. 335 per 1000 are unfit, chiefly from want of muscle, marks of treatment, weak legs, and deformed chest. The Scotchmen stand lowest, then the English, then the Irish. Now, in estimating the tendencies to intemperance and debauchery, the probability is, that by far the majority of the mechanics and labourers have been habitually drinkers before entering the service, and the sober men soon learn the habit from having nothing particular to do of an afternoon, and always a trifle to spend in their pockets. Then it generally happens that a soldier has to pass his life in a seaport town, or some large city, where the temptations are strong. Everything, therefore, favours his inclination, and the result is, that in spite of all the confining to barracks, unlimited pack, drill, and cells, the orderly-room continues to exhibit a perfect parallel to Bow-street on a Monday morning. Commanding officers content themselves generally with administering routine punishments and uttering lamentations to the general inspecting ; but here ends the attempt at preventing this constant and most common cause of insubordination, of neglect of duty, and crimes of the worst description. It would be difficult to say to what physical injuries of the soldier intemperance does not lead ; it places him under double the amount of heavy drill, which wears out his body, his boots, and his clothes, and for which he has to pay out of the small sum that he should spend upon his beer or his tea and coffee. It compels him to exchange the fresh air of the fields and the sea-shore for the close barrack-room. It brings him to the wretched cell with all its solitary horrors and demoralizing influences, and its insidious bodily deterioration. We are quite disposed to go with the report in saying, "There is no reason to think that the soldier is more intemperate than the average of the class from which he comes ;" that he has not the means of indulging in those days of drunkenness so common amongst artisans, but we must attribute more importance to it as an indirect cause of mortality than appears upon the face of the evidence or is indicated by the report of the commissioners. It is the hundred follies that a man commits when he is drunk that are the causes of disease, and to prevent these crying sins of the army is a problem in military economy. We believe the best prophylactic for them would be a large, airy common room, with the very simple remedies of tea and coffee always ready, books and newspapers, occasional lectures, and other recreative exercises for mind and body ; all under proper supervision, and visited regularly by the officers of the day. It is indeed a grievous argument to use in proof of the tendency to the indulgence of intoxication arising from want of occupation, but nevertheless too true a one, that among the officers and non-commissioned officers there is in proportion, we believe, a greater amount of injurious drinking than among the men : we should say that a case of delirium tremens was rare among the latter, it is not so rare among the former. Mr. Neison considers that the prevalence of intemperance may be estimated by the number of diseases affecting the nervous system and the digestive organs ; this may afford a datum, but we find in the army that the excessive mortality and the diseases of the respiratory organs are clearly connected, being as 5 to 1 of nervous or stomach affections in the household cavalry, and 11 to 1 in the foot-guards. There are, however, good reasons, albeit too pathological for discussion here, for considering disease of the lungs as probably connected with alcoholism. Were we to enter upon the subject of intemperance in the troops abroad, we should find no obscurity, no hesitation in placing to its credit in a black book a sad list. Who could not recall some fine manly fellow full of health that would not give up his jovial habits—well enough in his northern home after a day at the pheasants in December, but deadly after a day at the snipes under the scorching sun of Ceylon. Non-commissioned officers, though the best and often invaluable men, are no better able to resist the inducements to drink.

As to the men, the fatigue of the duty under a hot sun invariably leads to a great amount of spirit-drinking. But as neither the evidence elicited by the commissioners nor the report brings this subject into sufficient relief, we have referred to Sir George Ballingall's book, who says, "It is chiefly, indeed, upon foreign service that the ruinous consequences of excesses amongst the soldiery are conspicuous, and perhaps there is no situation where it is seen in a more deplorable shape than in the remote quarters in India. There, as well as upon other foreign stations, it was, until lately, not only the practice but the positive duty of a soldier to drink his allowance of spirits, amounting to nearly half a pint daily ; the habit of dram-drinking being thus engendered, the men were induced to struggle to a great distance from the camp or cantonments in search of liquor : they obtained it of the very worst description, and when in a state of brutal intoxication they often lay exposed to the sun, to the parching land winds, or to the night dews, all fertile sources of disease. Numerous instances of madness, of maiming, of murder, and of suicide which occur on some foreign stations, and particularly in India, afford melancholy proofs." There was a time when before a breakfast of simple tea or coffee was provided, that men died at the rate of 25 per cent. on the most healthy stations ; the doctors discovered that all these men died of ulcerated bowels, or abscess of the liver, and on inquiry it was found that the common breakfast was a glass of raw spirits and a slice of boiled salt pork. Referring to the returns of deaths since 1837, classified by the diseases, we see that those by affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and the brain in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, exceed those by cholera, fevers, disease of the lungs, and all others put together by more than 1 per 1000 ; the numbers are : Bengal, stomach, &c., 32.8 against fevers, &c., 31.2 per 1000 ; Madras, 19.8 against 18.6. At Bombay there is a disturbance due to a visitation of cholera, otherwise the excess would hold still ; the deaths being, by stomach and liver diseases, &c., 25.7 against cholera, fevers, &c., 33.0 per 1000. We have felt it necessary to enter into the question of intemperance thus far, because the commissioners have not laid much stress upon it, and, moreover, because to us it appears to be a cause affecting the health of the troops, powerful and far more difficult to deal with than any defective ventilation. We can lay down drains and put in air-shafts, and open a window here and a fireplace there, but it is not so easy to create a fresh current in the moral atmosphere ; moreover, the subject is intimately connected with the improvement of the soldier, whether as a member of the social community, or as a fighting man and a pioneer of civilization. Much that we have just said with reference to intemperance applies equally to "debauched habits among the soldiery ;" there are, however, certain allowances to be made upon this last, certain mitigating circumstances to be taken into consideration, to which it is only necessary thus to allude. The report points out the greater amount of dissipation among soldiers than in the civil population, and explains it by the great temptations he is exposed to in towns. Colonel Tulloch considers the soldier is the superior in a greater degree than the civilian, because there are so few married men among them. Dr. T. Graham Balfour, formerly surgeon Grenadier Guards, speaking in his evidence of the prevalence of venereal affections in the Guards as being one of the causes of pulmonary consumption, states the proportion of cases to be 250 per 1000 strength, and in the cavalry 206 per 1000 strength. If the figures are correct, the return of the Royal Artillery is a startling one ; the average on twenty years is 463 per 1000. In the Indian presidencies it is very high and on the increase, being for the last sixteen years 315 per 1000 mean strength in Madras, 262 Bombay, and 229 Bengal ; and what is singular for this disease, there is a large proportion of deaths—as many as 106 out of 52,038 cases in Bengal. The report alludes to the injury to the soldier arising from these maladies, but without venturing a suggestion as to counteracting the unfortunate evil. It was once in the regulations that soldiers contracting this disease should be punished ; the result was that they endured it till they were disabled before complaining, and of course the injury to their constitutions was only so much the more intensified. However, what with the severe treatment and the length of time a man is frequently confined in the hospital, and the large proportion of cases, it is a very serious consideration in the sanitary condition of the army. The whole subject is one of great difficulty and embar-

assment, but we cannot help thinking that the time is at hand when it must be dealt with by the legislature in some shape, and we are by no means disposed to consider it a hopeless task to devise a system of preventive measures. There has long been a code of regulations in operation at Paris with great success, and we see no insurmountable obstacles to a similar plan being followed with us. With all due regard to the liberty of the subject, we believe that a system of compulsory inspection would be found to work well under fair and proper regulations. With the Health of Towns Act in full operation, and having accomplished compulsory vaccination, the way seems to be well prepared for the application of compulsory measures for preventing the spread of other most baneful personal sources of disease. Though we should attach considerable importance to any measures of this kind, yet we are not at all unmindful of the great preventive influence that would be exercised against dissipation by those measures before referred to—those inducements and facilities for self-improvement which are calculated to raise the moral standard of the soldier.

(To be continued.)

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—The Atlantic Telegraph squadron sailed on their experimental trip last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of testing machinery and trying various operations connected with the laying of the cable. They reached the offing at ten minutes past five p.m., and steamed in line to the south-west in the following order :—Gorgon, Valorous, Agamemnon, and Niagara.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GOVERNMENT.**—The Press of Saturday intimates that negotiations have been going on for some days as to the accession of Mr. Gladstone to the Cabinet of Lord Derby, and adds :—"Nor is there, we believe, any solid difficulty in the way of a junction on the part of Mr. Gladstone with the present Government. Hence, during the present week, that gentleman has seriously entertained the proposal. And, if it were possible for him to isolate himself, and to have regard solely to his own views and feelings, we believe that his accession to the Cabinet of Lord Derby would not be delayed another day. But there are few men who have passed twenty years in public life without having found friendship and connexions which cannot be left out of view when circumstances like the present happen to occur. These connexions, we believe, form the main obstacle to that acceptance of high office by Mr. Gladstone which has been hoped for during several days past. We fear that the hope is, at least for the present, at an end. Other arrangements will, therefore, have to be made ; but the termination of the communications with Mr. Gladstone having only taken place within the last few hours, there has not been time for the completion of any other arrangement."

**THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.**—The Canadian Government has given notice of a series of resolutions on the Hudson's Bay Question. As they differ widely from the proposals made to Canada by Mr. Labouchere and the late Government, the question has now assumed a very important political character. They propose to call upon the English Government to test the validity of the Hudson Bay Company's charter, as well as to adopt measures for the settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the Company's territories. If the former question be opened it will necessarily embrace the latter. The resolutions further state that even if the Company's "rights" and claims are recognized, such portions of the territories as may be required should, from time to time, be set apart for purposes of colonization. Other stipulations, such as the issuing of licenses of trade, and the protection of the Indians, are also proposed ; and the Whig scheme of compensation to the Company, for giving up that to which they have no just claim, is summarily repudiated.—*Morning Star.*

**MR. CHARLES MATHEWS** has been "crowned" in the streets of New York by Mr. Davenport, the actor, whose divorced wife Mr. Mathews recently married. It is reported that Mr. Mathews had publicly boasted that he had bought the lady of Mr. Davenport ; and this was the cause of quarrel. In the course of the fray, Mr. Mathews used his fists to some purpose on Mr. Davenport, but at length himself received a knock-down blow. In the evening, both combatants appeared at their respective theatres.

**THE CHARITY CHILDREN** paid their annual visit to St. Paul's on Thursday morning.

**GASLIGHTS IN A COAL-PIT.**—It is well known that one of the greatest difficulties coal-miners have to contend with is a deficiency of light, the artificial means of illumination afforded by the Davy lamp being very inadequate to the requirements of the men in the thick darkness of a coal-pit. It has recently been found safe and practicable, under proper precautions, to introduce gaslights in coal-mines. This valuable improvement has been adopted at the High Elsecar Colliery, near Barnsley, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam ; and naked gaslights are now burning in all the board-gates and stables.

## Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and polise of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

*Blackwood* is characteristically political this month, out of seven articles two being devoted to the Indian Mutiny, and two to the state of parties at home. Of the remaining papers, one, entitled "Religious Memoirs," is peculiarly reasonable and good. The writer deals in a thoroughly religious, but at the same time manly, sensible, indignant spirit, with one of the growing evils of the day—the multiplication of weak, wishy-washy, characterless religious biographies. This large class of works has of late been too much overlooked or treated too leniently by the critics, probably from the feeling that the subject exempted them from criticism, or that their literary claims were too poor, and their influence too slight to deserve it. This, however, is an entire mistake. Forced as they are on the attention of thousands of young people at most susceptible age, the educational influence of these books must be great, and often most injurious. Their slipshod English, effeminate sentiment, and tawdry ornament; their narrow and one-sided views of life; in a word, their utter want of truth and nature, of depth, insight, and power, must directly tend, not only to deprave the taste and warp the judgment, but to produce radically false notions of duty and life in the minds of youthful and sympathetic readers. The few religious lessons avowedly inculcated, and the religious effect actually produced, are no adequate recompense for this injury. Weak sentiment and wordy rhetoric are not the indispensable condition of religious instruction. The highest religious lessons may be taught in simple words, and the noblest religious life set forth in a plain, unvarnished narrative. Why, then, this succession of homilies under the various titles of *Christian Merchants*, *Christian Heroes*, and *Christian Philosophers*, but all alike, all equally without life, power, or individuality? The examples selected by the critic in *Blackwood* are the *Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars*, and a *Biographical Sketch of Sir Henry Havelock*. Of the latter work he speaks as follows:—

Religious literature, however, distinguishes itself by a more daring deficiency of literary skill than any other branch of the craft can venture on, and takes its stand-point with a more arbitrary determination to see everything from that view, and to slant everything it finds to its own good purpose. It would be impossible to find a better example of this peculiarity than in a little volume lately published, which professes to be a *Biographical Sketch of Sir Henry Havelock*, and which has been published with as much precipitation as a linendraper's circular, and certainly suggests an impulse not much different from that of the worthy shopkeeper, who makes a hasty *coup* to forestal and anticipate his rival in the trade, and to take first advantage of a sudden novelty. All this island, in every inch of its space, and heart of its people, has tingled with anxiety, with triumph, and at last with bitter unavailing regret and disappointment, that he who had won such honours should never return to receive them, at hearing of the name which stands upon this smug and complacent title-page. Sir Henry Havelock!—he who won like an old banneret of chivalry, but, like a modern public servant, never lived to wear, that knightly title and reward which none ever more gallantly deserved—he who only paused upon his march to fight a battle, and only fought to clear the road for his onward march, and did both impossible achievements for the rescue of the perishing—he who did not live to hear how a whole country traced his steps with tears and cries, and an anxiety as breathless as if every man in his band had been a son or a brother; but did live—a better thing—to know that his work was accomplished, and the blood of his soldiers, and his own noble life, were not spent in vain. It is this man, in the climax of honours and lamentations, while his name is still in every mouth, yet before there can be time for such a record as might possibly preserve his memory with becoming dignity, that the religious trade rushes in to biographies and sell so many editions of. A book is coming by-and-by, we are informed, which will be the real Life of Havelock. In the meantime, before that can be ready, why should the universal interest run to waste, and be suffered to pass without improvement? so the sheets fly through the press, and the volumes through the country. It may not be any great honour to Havelock, or a just tribute to his memory, but there can be little doubt that it is a sharp and successful stroke of business, honourable to the energy and promptitude of the trade. . . . Nobody knew, as it would appear, up to the moment of his showing it, what daring and indomitable courage was in this Baptist soldier, who, for a lifetime back, had been holding prayer-meetings in his regiment, and making "saints" of his men. That he was a brave man, and did his duty, everybody allowed; but had he died two years sooner, no one could have supposed what amount of undeveloped force lay in his modest grave. This is perhaps the most wonderful lesson that ever was drawn from soldier's life—how a man may live till he is sixty, brave but not remarkable, yet at last die gloriously, the hero of such a fiery, rapid, breathless campaign as might have opened the career of some glorious young conqueror, invincible in his first ardour, and genius, and youth. A strange lesson, and not an encouraging one—showing how God himself does not treat the lives of his servants as so many allegories to draw "lessons" from, but brings about, perhaps, the greatest issue of their existence in the strangest, most inconsequent, unexpected way, and leaves the weightiest act of their lives so near the end, that one feels an instinctive involuntary start of anxious wonder, as if, another moment delayed, Providence would have been too late. A brave man does not live and die in order that some one may improve his fortunes into a memoir, and young men's societies draw lessons from it; but if there were such an intention in the life of Havelock, what a strange, startling, unaccountable problem for a young spirit! To have it in him for sixty years, and yet to work through all that time without means or power to show it forth—to wait for the hour and the opportunity until just the verge and extent of the common life of man. But Providence takes no pains to sort and arrange, and make portable for us, such a lesson as this. What can any one make of it? It is not a logical human creation, set and balanced and made the most of, but one of those grand, incomplete, broken-off works of God which point silently, with a meaning above words, to the life beyond, where these fragments shall be put together, and all things fulfilled. There are, however, nothing but lessons in this little volume. Havelock's own letters—fatherly, husbandlike, and always pious, in which lie all the interest of the book—cannot be simply left to tell their own story, but must be docketed, and labelled, and put up in bundles, to prove this thing or the other thing. He cannot even acknowledge in an address to his

soldiers, as any good man and leader would, "the blessing of God on a most righteous cause," but his biographer must put in Italics, and direct everybody's attention to the simple thanksgiving.

The opening paper in *Fraser* this month is another contribution to the rapidly increasing "Shelley Literature"—some interesting reminiscences of the poet by a personal friend, Mr. T. L. PEACOCK. The lines, entitled, "An Invitation to a Painter," are so full of country life and breezy freshness, that in reading them we feel an involuntary envy of the happy man who is able to reply in the affirmative to such a tempting offer. The article on "Recent French Memoirs," though pretentious in tone, is very poor in style and inaccurate in substance. An elaborate and thoughtful paper on MATTHEW ARNOLD'S *Merope* is worth reading; but, for ourselves, we are quite satisfied with a briefer dictum on the same work given further on in the number by another critic in a genial notice of Mr. KINGSLY's recent volume of poems.

This month's number of the *Dublin University Magazine* is an excellent one. The article on "Froude's History of England," in particular, is about the best review of the work we have seen—discrediting and just, giving ample praise to the writer's rare merits, and frankly signaling his characteristic defects. "Richard Savage" is the title of a graphic and interesting biographical sketch. The Magazine is, however, not simply a literary agent, but a social power, as the position it has taken on the Trinity College question sufficiently proves. A second paper in the present number amply sustains the charge of mismanagement already brought against the college authorities, and concludes with an appeal to public opinion, that being the only tribunal now from which there is any hope of obtaining an efficient verdict in favour of reform. That such a verdict will be obtained there can be little doubt, and, if so, the merit of securing it will be greatly due to the exertions of the *University Magazine*.

## CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.

*The Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti*. With an Introductory Memoir on Eminent Linguists, Ancient and Modern. By C. W. Russell, D.D. Longman and Co.

Some years ago, Dr. Russell contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* a paper on Mezzofanti which excited considerable interest. It was translated into French, and abridged in Italian, and many suggestions were pressed upon the writer that he should enlarge his essay into a volume. There was a temptation in the idea, but there were many difficulties in the way of its development. To present a clear, full, and unexaggerated biographical estimate of Mezzofanti was not easy. A contemporary though he was of the living generation, the testimony to his genius is confused and often untrustworthy. When once an individual stands forward as a prodigy a hundred rumours take wing, especially when he is a linguist, and a majority of his admirers are forced to appreciate him in pure faith. Dr. Russell, however, adopted an excellent method of investigation, and his account of the Cardinal, without being depreciatory, is critical throughout, and free from those extravagances which might almost be expected to disfigure such a narrative. He has made inquiries of persons in all parts of the world, sometimes at the cost of much patience and labour, to satisfy himself, by the evidence of living representatives of most of the languages ascribed to the Cardinal, whether he had actually been acquainted with them and to what extent, and the result appears in this elaborate and valuable memoir. We forget to whom the epigram of Laudation was addressed—

Thou hast so many languages in store,  
That only Fame can speak of thee in more—

but it might certainly have been applied to Mezzofanti. However, Dr. Russell does not seek to dilate the proportions of this one figure by concealing the others known to history. In a preliminary memoir he passes in review the great linguists of all ages and countries, including not a few whose acquisitions appear somewhat mythical, a point which he is careful not to forget. It matters little what Aulus Gellius relates of the glutton Mithridates, and it is even to be suspected that Plutarch told more than he knew of Cleopatra. We think the scepticism of Sir Cornewall Lewis might be very well applied in these instances. Similar doubts rest upon the reputations, as linguists, of Soliman the Magnificent, of Jonahah the African, and even of Mirandola, while it is impossible not to believe that an efflorescence of fable brightens the renown of the Cordovese Fernando, and the Admirable Crichton. However, Dr. Russell's sketches of these and a multitude of other reputed linguists are full of interest, and in some cases form complete miniature biographies. Towards the close of his prefatory memoir, he introduces notices of infant prodigies, and it may warn some injudicious teachers to know that Jacopo Martino, the Venetian Claudio della Valle y Hernandez, John Lewis Candiac, and Christian Henry Heinechen, all wonders of precocity in their Babel powers of speech, were silent in their coffins before they had quitted infancy—dying respectively at the ages of nine, seven, and four years, from exhaustion or from water on the brain. With reference to the linguists noted by William Roscoe, has not Dr. Russell forgotten, in his account of Richard Roberts Jones, of Aberdarvan, the parallel character of Dick Roberts, of Liverpool, great in languages, dirt, and eccentricity?

Dr. Russell avows that a memoir of Cardinal Mezzofanti can be little more than a philological essay, and that his utmost hope is to escape the reproach directed by Warburton against Desmaiseau, the biographer of Boileau, of having "written a book without a life." But we scarcely think he is justified in thus declaring the dulness of his own narrative, which is far more eventful and varied than might be anticipated from the author's confessions. It is, in truth, a particularly attractive and entertaining story, constructed with great industry, and incorporating a large amount of original materials. For the early life of Mezzofanti Dr. Russell is compelled to rely, in part, upon conjecture, though he conscientiously distinguishes the apocryphal from the authentic anecdotes of that period.

Among the former must be reckoned, we fear, that which Headley, the "Addison of America," relates. While Mezzofanti was as yet but an obscure priest in the north of Italy, he was called one day to confess two foreigners condemned for piracy, who were to be executed next day. On entering their cell, he found them unable to understand a word he uttered. Overwhelmed with the thought that the criminals should leave the world without the consolations of religion, he returned to his room, resolved to acquire the language before morning. This task he accomplished, and next day confessed the two men in their own tongue. Whatever credit may be due to this story, it is undoubted that his progress as a linguist was magical; he explored the literature of the East and West, and in the midst of troubled times and great personal misfortunes during the wars of the French Republic and the Empire, persisted in his ascetic devotion to learning. It must be admitted that, at least after 1815, he was not without munificent patrons, and that he stood in high favour at the Papal Court. Men of all nations delighted to converse with him, among others Byron, who termed him a "monster of languages," the *Briareus* of parts of speech, a walking polyglot, who should have been interpreter to the Tower of Babel. In the midst of these studies he was interrupted, in 1820, by an attack of ill health, which induced the physicians to order peremptorily the discontinuance of his lectures for six months.

From that time, however, his memory became one prodigious receptacle of languages and dialects, ancient and modern, Oriental and European, dead and living, and with men of all nations was he able freely to converse. It was not enough that he could beat Byron in the slang of Billingsgate, roar down a Cornish bully in his own dialect, gossip with Frisian peasants, argue with all the sages of Persia and Asia Minor, confute Buddha and Brahma themselves without the aid of an interpreter; but he would be a Welshman in Wales and an Abyssinian in Shoa; he would dive into the Romane poetry and Syrian legends; he would sing in their own tongues the songs of Sicily and Poland; to him Mahtratta was an enjoyment and Algonquin a luxury. It was not enough that he knew Hindostani so long as he remained ignorant of that which was spoken in Guzerat; and when he had mastered the speech of China and Ceylon, the Ilmora, Amarrina, and Angloese barbarisms, then he mastered Irish, and the Etruria Celtic, and played with the Eugubian Tables; next, he punned in Mexican and Peruvian, and ranged over the languages of Russia, and this enormous gathering of erudition lasted until, during the French revolution of 1848, he died.

In 1846 he himself stated that, in whole or in part, he knew seventy-eight languages and dialects, and his nephew, Gaetano Minarelli, has compiled a list of one hundred and fourteen. But, as Dr. Russell shows, these statements must be cautiously examined and explained. His own estimate is that Mezzofanti spoke with rare excellence, frequently tested, thirty languages; nine "fluently, but hardly sufficiently tested," eleven "rarely and less perfectly," and eight in a few sentences and conversational forms. Fourteen he was known to have studied from books, but not to have spoken, while he spoke or understood the peculiarities of at least fifty special dialects, ranging from those of Kiang-Si and Huquan to the Somersethshire and Lowland Scotch, from the Berber to the Quipuscoan, from the Debreczeny to the Ancient Gothic and Majorican. With this summary before us we are hardly disposed to question the priority as a linguist assigned by Dr. Russell to Cardinal Mezzofanti. Most readers, we are sure, will be interested in this remarkable narrative of intellectual industry.

#### FRIENDS AT THEIR OWN FIRESIDE.

*Friends at their own Fireside; or, Pictures of the Private Life of the People called Quakers.* By Mrs. Ellis. Two Volumes. Bentley.

A WORTHY Quaker of sufficient means has lately proposed a prize for the best Essay explaining the causes of Quaker decline. The statistics of the Society show a marked decrease in the number of members, and the Friends themselves generally attribute this to the constant emigration of their sect to America, or to the feebler endeavours now made to gain proselytes. It is probable that the diminution can admit of another explanation; but the fact is, that the true type of the Quaker,—though it may still be found occasionally where railways have scarcely penetrated, is almost as rare as the cassowary now at the Zoological Gardens, or as that peculiar species of rat which we have nearly succeeded in exterminating from our island. Some twenty years ago it was remarked that the young adults of the society were attacked by a nervous disease; and more recently it has been observed that there is a tendency for the men of the sect to complete, not the allotted age of man, but only the much shorter life of fifty. The suppression of all emotion, and the erring from honest nature's rule, will produce a strain upon the nerves that not unfrequently ends in imbecility, if not madness; and in small communities much mischief must have arisen from the system of intermarriages. Quakers have had as little choice in questions of the heart as members of the Royal Family itself; and to fall in love outside the charmed circle was equivalent to a formal expulsion. Since the time of which we speak, the Society has undergone the extremes of change, and it is scarcely possible to recognize, in the present altered modes of life, the exclusive, formal, and sharply-defined characteristics of the "neutral-tinted" Friend of the last generation. Quakers have been dragged into society by the exigencies of the times in which we live; but while the main body has been faithful to its manners and customs, numbers have become very "wet," and others have renounced their opinions and left the sect, either for the sake of their conscience, or for convenience.

Mrs. Ellis's book is not an essay on the decline of Quakerism, but we think she might fairly claim the prize. She is solicitous to give an exact picture of the domestic and social life of the Friends as they lived fifty years ago, when sofas were an undreamt-of luxury, and when it was forbidden to enforce a simple statement by anything so positive as saying, "I am sure." Without any set intention, our authoress hits the right nail on the head; and all her early impressions only drive the conviction home to our minds, that Quakerism has effected its own destruction by its unnatural restraints, which are at variance with instinct, impulse, reason, and everything else. Even in the most rigid times the members showed a tendency

to break through restrictions. The women made up for colour and form in their costume by the *coettiness* of their materials; and their linen and muslin were of the very finest and most exquisite manufacture. They little thought they were paving the way for lace and bugles, and that the establishment of a wealthy Friend in 1858 would have nothing to distinguish it "from that of any other person, and not unfrequently might compete in elegance and luxury with that of the most fashionable." The change has been gradual, but it is natural. It would have delighted Charles Lamb, who deplored the wide gulf that separated the Quakers from "the world." In writing to Bernard Barton, he begged him to write something to make Non-Quakers reconciled to his doctrines, by "showing something like them in mere *human* operations." Here "Elia" confusedly leaves off. Perhaps he was afraid of treading on the prejudices of the Suffolk Quaker.

Mrs. Ellis's pictures look like transcripts from the life, and experience has taught her that a careful observer need not invent, for nature never tires of romancing it for them. Her book is delightful as a novel, and at the same time it is valuable and instructive, for it is the history of a sect, whose peculiar observances, in their very strictest sense, have almost become a tradition. The loves and troubles of the younger branches of two or three well-to-do Quaker families serve to bring out many characteristic traits, and we have betrothals, weddings, funerals, and social meetings, with all the quaint belongings of fifty years ago. The hero of the book is one Reuben Law, the outset of whose career, when he wincs under the perpetual restraint of petty formulas, quite prepares our mind for the ultimate change in his apparel and condition. He brings upon himself misery and ruin by falling in love with a charming girl who is not a "Friend." His sister Susannah, although not the loveliest, is certainly the most winning of the several heroines. Some might prefer Dora or Lydia, whose loves were tolerably unruffled, and whose very faces—by their prettiness—were rebels to the true faith. It is Susannah who bears her griefs sweetly, and through sorrow looks "more beautiful than beauty's self." Outwardly she conforms, and her look is self-possessed, while she is conscious of the earthquakes beneath her feet. Paul Rutherford is her lover. He is a snake in drab, who offers his hand and heart after he has been for some time married to a woman beneath him in circumstances. Susannah meets and recognizes her rival.

"Hast thou found me, Oh, mine enemy!" might well have been Susannah's exclamation; for there stood the woman—the one only being in the whole world on whom it was impossible just now for her to bestow a look of kindness. Nay; if the red flush which suddenly overspread her countenance, and the quickened step and haughty bearing, which instantly transformed her into apparently a different being, might be taken as an index to her feelings, there was not only no kindness in her heart towards this woman, but something very much like loathing, and almost hate.

To meet this object in her path was, indeed, a terrible trial of those altered sentiments—those calm convictions which were to her so rich in peace and consolation to her trembling soul. Oh! why had this shadow crossed her path at the very moment when the long frozen stream of feeling was just beginning to burst its icy bonds, and to flow again with warm and genial current, ministering health and gladness to the tide of life?

Perhaps if Susannah's feelings had been analyzed, it might have been discovered that some of a less serious nature mingled with the repulsion and abhorrence with which this unfortunate being was rejected. Her very countenance, so handsome in itself, but lax and bold in expression, would have been revolting to her under any circumstances; and her dress a little above that of the working class, yet more distinguished by gay colours than good taste, did not tend to make the general impression more agreeable. Besides which there was the memory of that laugh on the night when she was first seen, and when she threw back the imputation cast upon her companion with scorn as well as defiance—all these, though comparatively trifles in themselves, and not assuming the form of any definite idea, had all so burnt their fiery way, along with deeper feelings, into the very centre of Susannah's heart, that she could not see so much as the outline of this woman's figure without desiring to escape as from some venomous or devouring monster. And then that child—ugh!

Susannah shuddered as she became convinced that her steps were not only followed, but that she herself was the object of pursuit. An instinctive sense of personal dignity prevented her from so much as quickening her own pace beyond an ordinary walk, but the woman stretched on, regardless enough of all dignity—all intrusion—of everything, in short, but the one purpose she was determined to accomplish; for there was something she must know, and of whom could she ask it now? Poor wretch! she was half distracted, and little dreamt of the sensation her approach was awakening within that shrouded heart which beat so near her own; and not only now, but which had so long been beating with an interest as intensely centred in the same object, viewing that object too through the same medium—the partial colouring of woman's love. Alike in this, although she knew it not, but separated wider than the poles by everything besides, though that also she did not know, the woman walked on, until, at last, making a more determined effort, she confronted her companion, compelling her to stop, and then she spoke.

The voice was not offensive, and her manner was so imploring, and so earnest, it might have softened any heart not previously steeled against her.

"I beg your pardon," she began, "but could you tell me where I might find Mr. Reuben Law?"

Susannah made no answer, but deviating a little from the path, again went on.

"Oh! do tell me, if you please," said the woman, now almost sobbing and walking on.

She was answered only by silence. Neither look nor movement indicated that her request was heard.

"But, perhaps," the woman went on to say, "you yourself could tell me just what I want to know. There is somebody who was going to leave the country. Do you think he is gone?"

Still there was no answer. The woman was losing patience. She was not naturally gifted with much. "Oh! woman," she exclaimed, "I shall die if you don't tell me. Why you must know. He used often to come here. If you would only be so kind as to speak to me—one single word would do; only tell me whether he has gone or not. For the dear child's sake, do tell me that."

Susannah had now reached a stile which looked very formidable to her, because of the advantage it would afford her unwelcome companion; who, no doubt, made the same calculation upon this point of their intercourse, and keeping very close, said nothing more, until the moment when Susannah's face was unavoidably half-turned towards her; when she renewed her appeal, with still greater earnestness than before.

The stile being now between them, Susannah felt more courage; and laying her hand upon it for a moment as if to prevent the woman passing, she said hastily,—"Go away. I believe her to be a bold, bad woman."

"Humph!" said the woman, all her fiery passions suddenly kindled, and sending the hot blood into her face—"I'm not going to be baffled and browbeaten in that way, I can tell you, madam. Bold I am, and will be, until I find out where my husband is; and if I'm bad, there are other people not much better, meek as they can look sometimes."

While uttering these words, the woman had cleared the stile, and for a moment determined to carry out her pursuit. Susannah heard the tone in which they were uttered more distinctly than the words themselves, and indeed, the raffled state of her feelings scarcely left her at liberty to comprehend anything with clearness. By degrees, however, the woman fell behind, notwithstanding the defiance of her look and name; and then Susannah began to breathe again—to breathe, and to think!

The elderly people in the story always appear in a state of suppressed alarm about their children. There is a total absence of confidence between them, and calamities, when they do occur, come like thunderclaps; for, having no clue to the hearts of the young, or to the real state of their feelings, how can the parents and guardians anticipate what is going to happen? Such a form of rule, which prescribes the impossible, and begets concealment, is self-destructive; and the advertiser for information certainly need look no further for enlightenment than to the pages of Mrs. Ellis.

### THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE.

*The World and his Wife; or, a Person of Consequence.* A Photographic Novel. By Lady Bulwer Lytton. C. J. Skeet.

This "photographic" novel reminds one strangely of the odd caricatures of the human face divine, also called photographs, which are exposed now in many a suburban shop window, along with toys, razor-strops, and haberdashery. Indeed, the resemblance between these "photographic likenesses" and Lady Bulwer Lytton's "photographic novel" is striking; for as no one ever recognizes the features of any living being in those black, leaden, hang-dog looking portraits which adorn the said places, so nobody, in the wildest flight of imagination, can see in those diseased, Mephistophelian figures which the authoress portrays, the flesh and blood men and women of English society. Everywhere, in all her "photographic" sketches, the judicious eye of the writer is traced. She defines love—that is, the love of human beings of the male sex—as a "compound of admiration, vanity, and selfishness"; she thinks that both virtue and vice (of male creatures again, of course) are "simply grammatical," with only "this notable difference in the grammar of their passions to the grammar of language, that the latter always asserts the masculine to be worthier than the feminine, whereas, in the former, it is insisted that the feminine should invariably be worthier than the masculine." But in greatest abhorrence she holds those chief manifestations of modern society, its *laws*; "for not only do *men*—which in itself seems to her horrible enough—"but the most eminently profligate and immoral men, make and administer the laws; and therefore it can scarcely be expected that such Lycurguses should make them anything but what they are: grossly immoral and unjust."

The unhappy lady has been wronged, or, what comes to the same, thinks she has been wronged by one man, or, perhaps, half a score, and she fancies, therefore, that the whole world of male creatures is composed of monsters, intent only on devouring the gifts of fortune or nature of their fellow-beings of the other sex. With this preconceived opinion, she sets about manufacturing her photographic sketches; and, in a rather characteristic way, makes a *dog* the chief figure of the picture. "Tatters," a sort of dark slate-coloured Skye terrier, "the very *beau* ideal of beautiful ugliness," with "mysterious luminous, and magnificently intelligent *polyglot* brown eyes," is the centre piece of Lady Bulwer Lytton's three-volumed photographic novel, and round this centre, in strange comet-like courses, dance some minor personages. First of all is, the dog's master, one Bob Bumpus, who talks a curious gibberish of half-sentimental and half-costermonger language, typifying, in the authoress's opinion, the popular speech, because the *h* is abundantly, indeed rather *too* abundantly, misplaced. Next to him comes a wicked nobleman, the Earl of Portarjis, a domestic tyrant of the Eugène Sue school, who commits crimes without end, all of which are painted in glaring colours on the due background of angelic virtue and resignation, represented by a kind, loving, virtuous "angel of a wife." Slanderous tongues, we are afraid, will suspect the latter to be meant as autobiographical, as indeed the authoress dwells with evident pleasure on that figure in the photographic picture. Not only this Lady Portarjis, but all the rest of the *women* in the photographic novel, are good, dear, kind-hearted creatures, infinitely above the men, who are sketched as rascals one and all, far below the dog "Tatters" in morality. Tatters, in fact, on more than one occasion, is held up as a pattern to them. The Earl of Portarjis *breaks open letters* directed to his friends; whereas the dog tries to rescue the letters from loss; and when the Honourable Saville Vernon, an employé of the British Foreign Office, wants to *steal* a silver locket, at a drawing-room to which he is invited, it is the dog again who prevents him. To such ends can irritability urge a morbidly excited authoress.

It is the greater pity that a woman like Lady Bulwer Lytton should be driven to compose photographisms "in this style;" for really one can discern in her writings, in spite of all the extravagances of style and invention, a not very common talent of expression, which often, in its rugged fitness, reminds one strangely of Thomas Carlyle. However, the many little passages, gems of their kind, in which this is revealed, are hidden under such a mass of extravagant, if not maniacal declamation, that their beauty is not likely to be appreciated by very many readers. The truth of Fichte's famous maxim, that there is a divine idea which lies at the bottom of all external forms and appearances, is more acknowledged by philosophers than by novel-readers. And novels which are professedly "photographic" ought to be, more than any others, true in outward shape and size. But where, except at a seven-acted melodramatic performance at the Victoria Theatre, can "realities" like the following be found?—

"But," continued he, in the same anatomy of melancholy strain, "for the gents and nobility, of course the same things, or wuss, has totally different names. Ven ows, and jockeys, and trainers too for that matter, is doctored in a way as is not quite according to the College of Physicians. It stands to reason that the nobleman or gent

as pockets the thousands hon the transaction, knows nothink vothever as to ow it vos brought about. And as for ruinating on women by scores, that's in course the nobility and gentry's life, that nobody, and least of all the law, has no business to meddle with. Like poor Polly and her child! ven five year ago, I fished her and it out of the Paddington canal, and ve ve hall three tookt afore a magistrate; and she vos a going to tell as how a nobleman ad fust ruined her, and then deserted her and her child. The magistrate stopped her has soon as hever she was a going to mention the nobleman's name, saying as he couldn't have a *lord's* character! compromised by a *cuman* of that sort.

"Then ven I upp'd and axed who had made her a *cuman* of that sort? I was a hinsolent wagabone, and ordered another month at the treadmill; and ven I kem out, cause I could not let poor Polly and her child starve about the streets, and I took em along with me to my place; then the same 'worthy magistrate,' as they calls em in the noosepapers, told us as ve vos a living in vice. 'No ve baht yer worship,' says I—'ve's honly a starving in virtue. The nobleman as druv Polly and her baby into the canal, is living in vice, and no mistake, and wouldn't I serve him out; if so be as I could only know his name.'

"But from that day to this, I've never bin habble to git it out of the poor soft, silly cretur, as fears if so be has I knowed it, I'd git myself into trouble a takin hon the lawr into my own ands, hand so I would, too; for the lawr, vot's the lawr? but a sort of wrap-rascal for the rich hand the great, to kiver hover hall their sins and wices; and that done, the lawr jumps Jim Crow, and turns itself into a sign-post, with a *cos-air* vig hon the top hon it, to pint out hevery crooked road a poor devil turns down, to pick up a few rags and bones.

"Ho! but it's they public characters! parliament-men, speechifiers, authoress, hand sich like, has is the woppinest humbugs! of the whole lot. They's like blow'd hot bladders, filly's chuck-full of wind, they his, which serves to keep themselves up safe enough. But just let any one run the sharp pint of a single truth into these here public humbug-balloons, hand they'll soon find the hemptly hair has they'll git for their pains."

Yet of *monologues* of this description intermingled with still more questionable dialogues, nine-tenths of the photographic novel is made up; and the remaining tenth of really noble thoughts and sentiment, expressed in graceful and energetic language, is hidden under this incubus of insufferable, half Eugène Sue, half casual reporter style of writing. Nay, at times, our authoress out-Herods Herod: she stumbles in with Latin quotations—dog-Latin mostly, yet strown broadcast all through the novel; this is followed by the language of attachés, who "speak French;" then the slang of Bob Bumpus and his friends, until the whole becomes a dish such as even a fifth-rate Parisian novel manufacturer would scarcely venture to set before his customers.

Reading on the title-page that "the author reserves the right of translation," we devoutly hope said author may never exercise this right, lest foreigners should believe in the truth of a British "photographic novel."

### INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION.

*Intellectual Education, and its Influence on the Character and Happiness of Women.* By Emily Shirreff. J. W. Parker and Son.

MISS EMILY SHIRREFF is one of the authoress of a book which has had many readers—*Thoughts on Self-culture*. Her present work suggests, besides a theory of intellectual culture as generally adapted to women, a plan of education commencing with the child of twelve and ending with the girl of eighteen years of age. In developing her main idea, which sets aside as philosophically unsound and practically vain and unwise the whole discussion of comparative claims, powers, and rights, she has drawn upon the resources of a liberal and well-stored mind, and addresses herself principally to mothers wishing to undertake the education of their daughters, and often too young, ill-taught, and inexperienced themselves to comprehend the magnitude of that responsibility. A preliminary inquiry discusses the requirements and capacities of children, but the general scope of the essay is confined to the school-room discipline of girls during the six years indicated as constituting the proper period for that elementary instruction "by means of which we hope to ground sound principles of moral and mental development." The character is then formed and unfolded; habits are acquired, tastes are trained. Before the age of twelve, in her view, it is injudicious to enforce any serious system of education, and before seven to set any lessons to the child at all. That is the time for careless, healthy idleness, for amusement, for the free growth of the body, for the spontaneous acquisition of knowledge by observation, for the tender culture of family and social relations. Upon these points Miss Shirreff is in harmony with Rousseau, whose argument against the encouragement of precocity might be separated from the rest of his works and reduced to a decalogue for the government of parents and teachers. Of course it is quite possible and desirable that a child should learn to read, but unless it is tempted even to this by its own inclination nothing is gained by premature compulsion, at least before the age of seven. Afterwards, fairy-tales, books of wonders, bright with pictures, and sacredly free from science made easy, may tempt it to pleasant studies. We thoroughly agree with Miss Shirreff in prizing the old lore of crystal castles, of talking birds, of flying horses, of knights diving beneath lakes or wandering among the nodding horrors of forests to deliver enchanted princesses, as far superior to the tractarian class of fables, the little epilogues that tell of reprobate fathers converted by model boys, and abandoned mothers reclaimed by small voices from the Sunday school. The bubbling springs of poetry are contained in the classics of fairy-land, and the imagination which explores with anticipation of surprise the interior of pearly palaces in search of spell-bound fair ones with golden locks, is led thence to legend, ballad, lyric, epic, history, biography, and the glories and marvels of nature. It is not to be supposed that James Watt never heard of Jack the Giant-killer, that George Stephenson began with Archimedean primers, that Washington, at five years old, delighted not in magic chivalry, that Florence Nightingale in the nursery heard of no hero except the Good Samaritan.

After seven, Miss Shirreff recommends that the child should be accustomed to half an hour's daily attention to study, about half an hour a day being added yearly so as to graduate it in habits of application:—

To make my meaning clear I will briefly enumerate what acquirements I should expect to find in a girl of twelve years old. She should read and spell English per-

flectly, write a neat hand and be able to write a clear and simple letter. I should expect her to know an outline of Bible History and of the spread of Christianity, and to be well acquainted with the four Gospels; she might know also something of the leading events of ancient and modern history, gathered from a mere skeleton narrative, aided by reading the lives of great men and perhaps committing some principal dates well grouped to memory. In the same manner she should have some slight notion of geography, partly learnt as a lesson, but in greater measure by following upon maps the travels I suppose her to read for her own amusement. I should wish her memory to be well stored with such poetry as she is able to take pleasure in, never having learned a piece unless it has first excited her own interest.

She might have been familiarized in the French and German languages, if circumstances permitted, first by a Swiss *bonne*, and secondly by a German governess. This is going far, when it is added that the child should already possess some knowledge of music. From twelve years of age to eighteen a complete course of education is laid down, and most readers will be satisfied that if Miss Shirreff's instructions were carried out the young lady of eighteen would be the pride of her family; but in saying this we do not wish to imply that her views are particularly exaggerated. They are, on the contrary, moderate and well-considered, the only possible objection being that they seem to suppose a general capacity among the young for the acquirement of formal knowledge in large quantities. We are glad to find that the writer advocates only moral methods of discipline for girls who have passed their childhood, the old fashion of physical coercion and disgrace having been worse than a universal failure. This volume on the intellectual education of women deserves the notice of all who are engaged or otherwise interested in the training and culture of young girls.

### WILL HE MARRY HER?

*Will He Marry Her?* By the Author of "Too Clever by Half." Routledge and Co. *Will He Marry Her?* is an addition to Mr. Routledge's cheap series of original novels. It possesses the merit, uncommon in our days, of being a story of real life. It is crowded with recognizable portraits; many of the anecdotes will be remembered by persons belonging to the political and military classes, and, at the same time, the narrative is full of incident and invention, dashing on through and round the world, and quite as rich in humour as in "situations." The reader will not go far before he penetrates the irony of the writer's delineation in the person of Lord Avalanche, the statesman in a bowdah, lately a living topic in both houses of Parliament. Nor is it difficult to guess who is meant by the gallant Indian general, for Lord Hardinge is as plainly portrayed as even provincials could desire. Then, again, Sir John Gay is at once identified with an actual personage of the same title and profession, and it is obvious that all these characters have been drawn from close and intelligent personal observation. But this is not all. We find in *Will He Marry Her?* several descriptions of great battles in India, the particulars of which must have been derived from special sources of information, and when we have said this we have justified ourselves in directing attention to the novel as one of mark, and an interest altogether independent of its melodramas. It is, besides, exceedingly entertaining, and abounds in well-sketched illustrations of life in our days, at home and in the East, at the university and in the field of battle, amid "the enervating atmosphere of gilded saloons," to quote the last romance by the author of *Coningsby*—and, in fact, of the world from all points of view. Written by a man of healthy understanding, with a vigorous pen, and the faculty of story-telling, *Will He Marry Her?* is wanting in nothing that should ensure its popularity.

### The Arts.

#### NEW PICTURES AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

A FRESH batch of pictures has arrived at the French Exhibition in Pall-Mall East. The three most important additions are M. GÉRÔME's "Tragedy and Comedy," M. EDOUARD FRÈRE's "Little Drummer," and a meritorious picture by M. LOUIS TALLAIS, representing a scene at the grates of an Austro-Italian dungeon, between an old man, imprisoned within, and a young one, who clasps the withered hands through the spaces of the bars, and who expresses in his face a mingling of sorrow and indignation. The word "Patria" is rudely cut into the masonry outside. The colouring of this picture, somewhat of the dark and massive kind which characterizes the works of our countryman Mr. J. PHILLIP, is its principal recommendation to us; for there is little novelty in the arrangement of the subject, and that has no novelty at all.

It is seldom one feels, in looking at a picture, that the artist has thoroughly and exactly done what he meant to do. This fact more than any other strikes

**NATIVE INDIA.**—There are thousands of my countrymen who hear of ghat murders, and other horrors of India, but few realize them. Let me just give them an idea of the reality. At present I am residing near the Hooghly, not far from Calcutta, and scenes like the following constantly occur under our windows. For example, about midnight we hear the noise of a number of natives going down to the river, there is a pause, then a slight muttering, and sometimes you may catch the sound of some one as if choking; it is truly a human being, a man who is having his mouth crammed with mud and dirty water by "his friends." "Hurre bol!" "hurre bol!" they urge him to repeat, and when he appears dead they push his body into the stream, then, singing some horrid song, they depart. Soon the tide washes the body ashore, and then we hear the dogs and jackals quarrelling over their horrid meal, as they tear the corpse limb from limb. In the morning a few vultures are sitting around the spot, and nothing remains but a few bones to attest one murder out of hundreds, perhaps thousands, committed every night on the course of this dreadful river! Within one-eighth of a mile, I have counted the remains of six

human bodies, and it is said that when property is in question, it is not always a sick man who is thus treated. Every one knows that the bodies of men, women, and children pass constantly to and fro in the river; and all this goes on under the shade of our mission church and schools, where one or two persons are spending their lives to rescue a few of the millions who are engaged in these abominations.—*Letter from a Missionary in the Times.*

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BRIDGER.**—On the 30th May, at Chapel House, Worthing the wife of W. M. Bridger, Esq.: a daughter.

**UNWIN.**—On Monday, the 31st May, at 5, Montpelier-terrace, the wife of E. W. Unwin, Esq.: a daughter.

**WILSON.**—On the 31st May, at 3, Sea View-terrace, Donnybrook, near Dublin, the wife of J. P. Wilson, Esq.: a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

**AMBROSE—POVAH.**—On the 1st inst., at St. Saviour's, Southwark, Povah Ambrose, Esq., of Port Louis, Mauritius, to Joyce, daughter of the late John Povah, Esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex.

**YOUNG—WALTON.**—On Tuesday, the 1st inst., at New-church, Isle of Wight, Edwin, youngest son of the late

us when we look at M. GÉRÔME's duelling scene with the antithetical title above named. The picture is not new to the London public, having been exhibited in the same gallery on a previous occasion. We are, therefore, deterred from entering into a minute description of the work, which, owing to the stern simplicity and truthfulness of its incidents, is easy enough to describe. It will suffice if we remind those who have only heard of the picture (and who has not?) that it represents the termination of a duel, on a winter's morning, between masqueraders. One of them, in the loose, fantastic white dress of Pierrot, is mortally wounded. His adversary, habited as a North American Indian, is walking off arm-in-arm with Harlequin towards a hired carriage in waiting at the skirt of the wood. The poetry of this painful scene consists in the moment of change being caught and retained by the painter's skill. The face of the dying man is smeared with paint, at the same time that it is bedabbled with a death-sweat; and here a physical fact suberves imagination; for, it being natural that the traces of the paint should first disappear from the central and prominent parts of the face, and should hang round about the extremities, so it is, at the same time, a grand conception of such a death to make tragedy *dépêche* comedy in this awful manner. Again, in the dress we have the same idea carried out. The white skull-cap which Pierrot wears tightly drawn over his head seems, by the slightest accidental disarrangement, to have entirely altered its character, and looks like the head-dress of an invalid. It is scarcely necessary to point out, after this, the same grotesque parody of a sick man's robe, in the loose white dress of Pierrot. Those of our readers who have not seen this extraordinary picture ought, if possible, to do so. It is, we hear, to be engraved; but the painter's touch will be missed in a greater degree than is common in such reproductions. Of M. FRÈRE's little picture, we will just say that it is more highly finished than any of his other works this year, and is more cheerful in colour; that the subject is a little boy being taught, by a boy not so little, how to play the drum; and that it will be found under a glass in the same frame with two miniature works by MEISSONIER.

### THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The fifth annual exhibition of this society is now open at No. 1, New Coventry-street, Piccadilly. It is a most interesting and instructive display, as regards both the variety of subject and the illustrative value of the photographic specimens. Mr. F. FRITH, the younger, exhibits a noble series of views in Egypt, one of the most remarkable being the Hall of Columns at Karnac. Mr. FRANCIS BEDFORD, commissioned by her Majesty to photograph the town of Cobourg at every point, has brought castle, palace, market-place, garden-terrace and cascade at Rosenau, and Tower of St. Maurice, faithfully before the eyes of her loving subjects. Mr. ROGER FENTON has been prolific, and his architectural views are of great value; but we are sorry to have to say that they are all, more or less, out of focus; a drawback attributable to his having obeyed a general demand for large-sized studies. The Galilee Porch of Ely Cathedral positively bulges at the sides to such an extent as to look dangerous. Were we not acquainted with the true cause of this alarming sign, which only exists in Mr. FENTON's sun-picture, we should draw the venerable bishop's attention to the subject, with a view to having the porch immediately shored up. Of all the landscape studies, Mr. THURSTON THOMPSON's trees are most commendable; and of all the portraits, those by Mr. MAYALL are (with the exception of some coloured specimens) most to be condemned. As Mr. MAYALL seems to be extensively taken on trust as a brilliant photographer, we think it worth while to point out the false ground on which his reputation stands. It will be observed that nearly all his portraits are "touched." They are more than touched; they are altered in essential particulars. The original backgrounds are removed and false ones are substituted; the effect of which is to give a sharp edge to the object. Without describing the photographic process by which this tasteless operation is conducted, we need merely say that it is precisely equivalent to cutting out a head or figure, and sticking it upon something to which it does not belong.

The supplementary exhibition of French photographs, in an upper room, is for the most part excellent. It includes many copies of pictures little known in England. This of itself is an inducement to visit the gallery.

### THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

The chief theatrical event of the week is the closing of the ADELPHI THEATRE on Wednesday evening with a speech from Mr. WEBSTER. After existing for some half a century, the old ADELPHI—scene of so many melodramatic and farcical triumphs—is to be pulled down, but only that a larger and better theatre may rise on its site.

At the HAYMARKET, Miss AMY SEDGWICK has reappeared, after her indisposition, in the *Unequal Match*. Popular Italian opera (almost wholly VERDI's) is flourishing, at moderate prices, at DRURY LANE. MOZART's *Nozze di Figaro*, with Mademoiselle TITIENS as the *Countess*, has been reproduced at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE; and *Lucrezia Borgia*, with GRISI and RONCONI, has again delighted the frequenters of the Covent Garden house.

*Boots at the Swan* has at length receded out of the playbills of the OLYMPIC, giving place to a revival of *Daddy Hardacre*; and at the STRAND Miss SWANBOROUGH has produced a new burlesque by Mr. BYRON—a travesty of his illustrious namesake's *Bride of Abydos*, pleasantly acted by the fair lessee, Miss M. TERNAN, Miss HUGHES, Miss OLIVER, and sundry gentlemen.

John Young, Esq., of Maida-hill, to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of James Walton, Esq., of Spencer-road, Ryde.

##### DEATHS.

**CARY.**—On the 2nd inst., at Woodford, Essex, in his 18th year, and after a short illness, William Henry, the third son of W. H. Cary, Esq.

**PORTE.**—On the 2nd inst., at 16, Priory-street, Cheltenham, Anne Port, the beloved wife of the Rev. George Port, rector of Grafton, Plyford, Worcestershire, in her 80th year.

### Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, June 4.  
THE price in the Funds is lower this week, and generally the tone is not so confident. The irritation felt in New York, and the chequered complexion of Indian affairs, operate against the ease of money, and the prospects of an admirable hay and corn harvest. There is a sensible depression in all stocks and shares throughout the Exchange; at one time there seemed a reaction in Indian and Brazilian stocks, but it has passed off. Dover and Caledonians are worse—all the heavy shares hang on hand. In Miscellaneous and

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Mining shares there has been no great feature—Bon Accords and Santiago have been inquired after. Joint Stock Bank shares are hardly as firm. The Consols account has passed over quietly to-day, but business is nearly at a stand-still. Blackburn, 9, 10; Caledonian, 81, 82; Chester and Holyhead, 34, 35; Eastern Counties, 60, 61; Great Northern, 102, 103; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102, 104; Great Western, 51, 52; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92, 93; London and Blackwall, 6, 61; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 108, 109; London and North-Western, 91, 92; London and South-Western, 94, 95; Midland, 91, 92; North-Eastern (Berwick), 90, 91; South-Eastern (Dover), 68, 69; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 51, 51; Dutch Reunited, 51, 52; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 24, 24; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 71, 72; Northern of France, 36, 36; Paris and Lyons, 23, 29; Royal Danish, —; Royal Swedish, 1, 1; Sambre and Meuse, 71, 71.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.  
(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	221	219	220	221	219	221
3 per Cent. Red.....	96	96	96	96	96	96
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	97	97	97	97	97	97
Consols for Account.....	97	97	97	97	97	97
New 3 per Cent. An.....	96	96	96	96	96	96
New 2 per Cent. An.....	81	81	81	81	81	81
Long Ams. 1860.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock.....	224	223	224	222	221	221
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	—	—	—	21 p	18 p	—
Ditto, under £1000.....	22 p	—	21 p	—	—	—
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	—	35 p	35 p	35 p	36 p	—
Ditto, £250.....	35 p	35 p	35 p	36 p	—	—
Ditto, Small.....	35 p	35 p	35 p	—	—	—

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds.....	101 1/2	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ....
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	83	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	104	—
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	112	Russian 44 per Cents....
Dutch 24 per Cents.....	68	—
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif. ....	454	Spanish. ....
Ecuador Bonds.....	14	Spanish Committee-Certif. ....
Mexican Account.....	20	Coup. not fun. ....
Peruvian 44 per Cents.....	86	Turkish 6 per Cents. ....
Portuguese 3 per Cents. ....	46	Turkish New, 4 ditto. ....
		Venezuela 44 per Cents. ....

## CORN MARKET.

Macklane, Friday, June 4. THE supplies of English wheat during the week have been moderate, and the demand has ruled heavy. Of foreign wheat there has been an enormous supply, but a languid demand. Only a limited quantity of barley has been in the market, and most kinds realized last week's currency. For malt the inquiry has been dull, at barest late rates. Oats in moderate request, at full prices; beans, peas, and flour, a slow sale, on former terms.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 1.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS BULL, Hambledon, Hampshire, gricer.—THOMAS FLYNN, Farningdon-street, cheesemonger.—WILLIAM COTTON, Bear-street, Leicester-square, beer-retailer.—JAMES LAY, Oxford-street, and Edgeware-road, grocer.—THOMAS TURNER, Leicester, confectioner.—JOHN BERRIDGE, Bognor, Dorsetshire, stone-mason.—JOHN JONES, late of Abervon, Glamorganshire, baker-keeper.—THOMAS ROBINSON, jun., Sheffield, watchmaker.—GEORGE CHEETHAM BAYLEY and JAMES BAYLEY, Stalybridge, Cheshire, cotton-spinners.—EDWARD MARTIN, Manchester, fustian merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. KAY, Kilmarnock, writer.—A. SPENCE, jun., Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, shipowner.

Friday, June 4.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. C. STAGG, Stockton-upon-Tees, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—PIZZEY VINCENT, Great St. Helen's, City, printer.—GEORGE BOON, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, lace-mam.—HENRY and JOHN BALDWIN, Cornhill, tailor.—JAMES HENRY PAUL, Dudley-street, Bloomsbury, printer.—JAMES HORNE, Tottenham-court-road, hatter.—FRANCIS FRANCO, Ladbrook-road, Notting-hill, dealer.—MICHAEL GROUSE, New Oxford-street, tailor.—DAVID MOSS LYNN, Sydney, New South Wales, merchant.—SAMUEL BAMPFORD, Carlton-terrace, Brixton, builder.—FRANCIS DYKES, Broad-street-buildings, timber merchant.—RICHARD CONNIST, Kingston-upon-Hull, commission merchant.—BENJAMIN BRADSHAW, Holbeck, York, rag merchant.—JAMES GRANT, Manchester, glass dealer.—THOMAS BAILEY, Oldham, joiner.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket. Open daily. Admission, One Shilling.

Lectures by DR. KAHN at *Three and Eight*. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free on receipt of 12 Stamps.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET. Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. KNOW THYSELF! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the Human Body and the Mysteries of Creation than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating EVERY PART of the HUMAN BODY, the CIRCULATION of the BLOOD, the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM, the REPRODUCTION of the SPECIES, the PATHOLOGY of DISEASES, &c.

LECTURES by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose Medical Work, together with an Explanatory Catalogue, is presented GRATIS to every Visitor.

DEAFNESS, Noises in the Head. Turkish Treatment by a Retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a book, SELF-CURE, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from 11 to 4, to receive visits from patients.

## M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

## THE QUEEN.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, will take place at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on Monday, June 21st, on the same grand scale of former years. Particulars and Tickets may be had at Mr. Benedict's residence, 2, Manchester-square, and at the principal Libraries and Music Warehouses.

## ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouchsafed by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-Mall. June, 1858.

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HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever, Imperial gallons, 13s., or in one dozen cases, 29s. each, package included.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

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H. LETHEBY, M.D., London Hospital.

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Superior qualities ..... 24s. ....  
South African Amontillado ..... 24s. ....  
South African Bucelas ..... 24s. ....

These wines have undergone a very careful analysis, are quite free from acidity, and can be highly recommended for their purity and wholesomeness; and they are especially suited for Dinner, Dessert, Supper, and Family use.

A Pint Sample of either for Twelve Stamps.

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H. R. WILLIAMS, Wine and Spirit Importer, 112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

## SUMMER BEVERAGES.—A tablespoonful

of either of S. SAINSBURY'S FRUIT ESSENCES (prepared from choice fruits, and containing no chemical flavouring whatever), mixed with an ordinary tumblerful of spring water, will form a delicious beverage.—176 and 177, Strand.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOSEPH MAJOR, V.S., has REMOVED from Cockspur-street to MASON'S YARD, 129, Piccadilly, where he can be consulted as usual, and where his celebrated "Remedies" may be obtained.

Plenty of Loose Boxes, and every Accommodation for Horses.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Ringworm, Scurvy, Leprosy, Jaundice, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Heads, and the most intricate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more certain, safe, and speedy remedy for their cure than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so effectually purify the blood, that those diseases are quickly eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. These sovereign remedies are equally efficacious in curing tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, contracted and stiff joints.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

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Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance: but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

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Sold by all Medicine Vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND KNEE-CAPS for VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS, of a VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, yielding an unvarying support without the trouble of bandaging. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post from the manufacturers.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, London.

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